

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

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Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Do you realize the importance of deep breathing? Our blood is purified by inhaling pure air; therefore by taking in deep breaths, especially when out doors we bring a larger quantity of air in contact with the blood and this purifies our systems. Further than this if all the air cells of the lungs are not in use, they will degenerate and disease of the lungs is more likely to ensue. Deep breathing tends to fill the air cells thoroughly and gives us capacity of taking longer breaths naturally and without effort. I have recently been practicing taking long breaths whenever I am out in the fresh air, during the cold weather particularly. The fresh air as I take it in seems to rejuvenate me. Retain the breath in the lungs a moment, then take continued long breaths, filling the lungs to the utmost. By practicing this way you can expand the chest and increase the capacity of your lungs largely.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

Henry Shultz asks how to break up a cold, or how to prevent taking a cold. In reply I will say that stage drivers or others of that class, who are out of doors in all kinds of weather, seldom have colds. Therefore I should recommend everybody to spend as much time as possible walking in the fresh air out of doors. If they are delicate, or suffering from a cold, bundle up warm and be particular that the feet are kept dry and warm, and then spend an hour or two, as suggested, out doors each day. I keep my window open somewhat each night during the winter, in the room where I sleep. Fresh air invigorates the entire system, and this prevents taking cold. But if you have not been used to having your window raised, you will have to get used to it by degrees. As regards the best methods of curing a cold, I will say, that a good remedy now for consumptives is to keep the patient out doors a large portion of the time. In the Adirondacks, where are sanitariums for the cure of consumptives, delicate patients are wrapped in warm furs and blankets and sit out doors with the temperature below zero, for several hours each day. This is heroic treatment, and should only be given with the advice of a physician. The ordinary home cures are to at once soak the feet thoroughly in hot water, and get into a warm bed, staying there for a day or two. The idea is to open the pores and to keep them open; meanwhile take a cathartic, and do not eat too much food.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

The preservation of the normal alkalinity of the blood is really the basis of the German method of curing disease by directing the careful mastication of all food. The patient who presents himself for treatment is ordered to give at least seventy bites to everything which he takes in to his mouth, and he is urged to count the bites in order to make no mistake. As a rule the patient is allowed to select his own diet, the only stipulation being that it shall be one that is readily digested and that it shall be properly masticated. One of the earliest results noticed is that heavy eaters begin to consume much less food. As the digestion improves less food is taken, because it is all assimilated.

When the wife supplies all the liabilities and the husband all the assets, or vice versa, marriage is likely to prove a failure.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower relates his experience with tobacco, as follows: I used tobacco for twenty years. It affected my nerves and made me feel as though I had delirium tremens. Things I touched with my hands seemed to be hot, when in fact they were cold. My eyes became dim and inflamed. I had feelings of faintness and deadly sickness. A cold perspiration would start, my heart would tremble and I had a craving for sweet things. Finally I said to myself, that, through my own strength and the help of God, I would use no more tobacco. I have kept my promise, and for ten years my general health has been good. I can eat and

Patients with thick, non-circulating blood, torpid lymphatics and dormant secretions. Patients with stiffened joints, gouty deposits, chronic neuralgia, torpid livers, uric acid kidneys, and the irritable nerve centers that go with them. These patients and others who suffer from errors of nutrition, can be greatly benefited, not to say cured, by the simple dietetic procedure known as the fruit breakfast.

This means just what it says. Fruit, all the patient wants, and nothing else, for breakfast. No chops, bread, cereals, coffee, tea, or anything but fruit before 12 o'clock. By fruit is meant apples, oranges and grapes. These should be of

Nothing cures a dog that kills sheep so quick as a shotgun.

The private customer is what the farmer should strive to procure.

Plenty of clover will go a long way toward making a farm profitable.

A cow that is well cared for is a source of comfort and profit to her owner.

The successful farmers are those who resolve to improve matters each year.

The man who owns ten or more cows and is without a separator is standing in his own light.

There is no longer any profit in making butter that cannot be classed among the best grades.

In these days of close competition every farmer must give the closest attention to every detail.

Bee-keepers should develop a home market rather than send their products to a city market.

It's poor policy to compel animals to drink water that the farmer would not think of touching himself.

When in the natural state poultry live on seeds, grass and insects. Try to follow this as nearly as possible when feeding them.

Many a failure in the vegetable garden is caused by poor seed. Purchase whatever seed you may require from reliable dealers only.

If a hen does not have access to plenty of water she cannot lay many eggs for the reason that eggs contain more water than anything else.

To make hens profitable the farmer should study their requirements and he can; thus better understand how to keep them in laying condition.

The basis of a nation's prosperity is the broad shoulders of its farmers. Place burdens on these shoulders and all others will be weighed down and times will be hard.

Sheep in the orchard will keep down the weeds and at the same time enrich the soil with their droppings. They can be kept from gnawing the bark of the tree by using wire letting.

The farmers who are successful are those who never lose sight of the fact that the farm is a home; that everything done toward beautifying and improving the place is enhancing its value.

The educated farmer ought to be influential in molding public opinion, elevating public morals and advancing in all possible ways the best interests of those about him.—Professor S. Johnson.

Survival of the fittest is the law of business and trade. It is Nature's law. Poor farmers will be squeezed to death. There is no way to prevent it. The poor merchant goes down and the shiftless mechanic never gets ahead; the same rule must work with the tiller of the soil.

The farmer who buys what he can produce at home (and many of them do so) suffer a loss, as he should take advantage of the home market and thus get a better price for his labor. The best way to keep expenses down is to aim to grow a full supply of all that is needed for the family if possible, and the profit will be greater. Luxuries can be had with a garden and small fruits.

A good whitewash for fences and out-buildings that stands fairly well and which looks like oil paint when dry is made as follows: Pulverize air slacked lime until it is as fine as flour and pass it through a sieve. Next boil some rice until the substance has been drawn out of the grain. Mix the lime and rice water and to every half barrel of the mixture add one gallon of linseed oil. Apply with a long bristled whitewash brush for buildings and for fences use a brush with shorter bristles.



NIAGARA PEACH.—This new variety may be called a New Elberta, since in appearance it is like Elberta. It seems to have all the desirable qualities of Elberta with none of its defects. One defect of Elberta is that the foliage is liable to be affected with the fungus that causes leaf curl, while the foliage of Niagara peach cannot be surpassed in healthfulness and vigor, or for its ability to resist fungus. Another reason is that while Elberta is of good fair quality, Niagara is superb in quality, far superior to Elberta. Niagara ripens a few days earlier than Elberta, ripening here September 1. It is remarkably free from yellows.

J. S. Woodward, Vice-President of the Western New York Horticultural society, says: "You could not give Crawford to me if I could get the trees of Niagara peach. It is about one picking later than Crawford; averages a good deal better, better color, better leaf, and holds its size to the end of the season. You can't sell any other tree in that section if the Niagara can be obtained."

Prof. Vandeman says: "I have heard the Niagara spoken of in the highest terms. Those who have fruited it prefer it to any other, and think it even better than Elberta or Early Crawford."

sleep as well as a boy. I am 70 years old. I know a man who had sore lips caused by using tobacco; the sore turned to a cancer which ate off the lower part of his face. I know of another man similarly affected, who died before his face was entirely consumed with cancer; and still another middle aged man who had deadly fainting spells caused by tobacco, who dropped dead in his yard. I know of a promising college student, who had to leave college for a year on account of nervousness caused by tobacco. (It is a fact, however, that tobacco does not affect all people alike.—Editor.)

The Fruit Breakfast—There is a class of cases which makes the most enthusiastic doctor alive wish he had chosen any other vocation than medicine.

excellent quality. Preserved fruit juices do not answer as well, and no other kind of fruit compares in efficacy with oranges, apples and grapes. No sugar should be used on the fruit. Cooked fruit will not do.

Jack's Point of View—"But, my dear! Don't you know that opals are awfully unlucky?" "Well, Jack priced a lot of different stones and he says they're only about a fifth as unlucky as diamonds."

Point of View—New England Statesman—"Wasn't that a mortifying scene in the senate chamber?" Statesman from the Breezy West—"Mortifying? It was disgusting. It was stopped before we could tell which one was the best man."—Chicago Tribune.

The Burden of the Hour.

God broke our years to hours and days,
That hour by hour,
And day by day,
Just going on a little way,
We might be able, all along,
To keep quite strong.
Should all the weights of life
Be laid across our shoulders, and the future
With woe and struggle, meet us face to face
At just one place,
We could not go,
Our feet would stop, and so
God lays a little on us every day,
And never, I believe, on all the way
Will burdens bear so deep,
Or pathways lie so steep,
But we can go, if, by God's power,
We only bear the burden of the hour.
—George Kilgile.

Whitewashing Fruit Trees.—The old-time method of whitewashing the trunks of trees is not usually credited with its full value. Farmers follow it considerably, though perhaps more from a country habit than with a definite reason before them. Professor M. T. Macoun, horticulturist for the Canadian department of agriculture, adds that it is most efficient composed of sixty pounds of lime, twenty-four gallons of water and six gallons of skim milk, or those proportions. The milk makes the wash stick better, giving the lime more opportunity to exercise its caustic properties. A little glue is sometimes substituted for milk with the same results.—*Meehan's Monthly.*

According to the scientist, 85 per cent. of the stomach troubles of mankind are caused by improper methods of consuming food and drink. The human mouth, he points out, is neither a mere receptacle for food, nor is it designed solely for tasting. It is as much a digestive organ as the stomach itself. More than half of the process of digestion, he says, should take place in the mouth. It is when the work which should have been performed by the teeth is thrown upon the stomach that indigestion and other troubles ensue.

There are still things to learn. In agriculture, science and art we are still in the rear. Our engineering achievements, while stupendous, are not greater than the tunneling of the Alps, the building of the Suez and the Kiel canals, the reclaiming of the Sahara, or the construction of the Transiberian Railway in Russia. The races that have accomplished these prodigies of nineteenth century skill are gaining a firm foothold in this country, and under its beneficent influences will probably surpass these feats.

It is the belief of skilled fruit growers that at least one-fourth of the apple crop is ruined by preventable diseases. These preventable diseases are such as can be checked by spraying. Few people stop to consider what it means to lose one-fourth of all the apple crop. It means on the average at least 20,000,000 bushels of apples for the United States alone. These 20,000,000 bushels would be a godsend this year.

"A good man has gone," wrote the editor of the Hickory Ridge Missourian, in winding up his obituary of Colonel Woppajaw. "He was honored and respected by all and a large concourse of sympathizing friends and neighbors followed to the tomb all that was mortal of our distinguished citizen, except a leg which he had the misfortune to lose while fighting bravely at Chickamauga thirty-eight years ago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A clean city is impossible without consecrated citizens.

The best prayer for a Father's blessing is a son's obedience.

When worship is lacking in sincerity it is not wanting in sin.

When the heart is full of faith the hands will be filled with good works.

As a rule potatoes are one of the stand-bys. Any man who grows them as a money crop must expect to have an occasional year when he will be happy if he gets out whole, but if he sticks to it year after year, he will be all right with a good balance on the right side of the ledger.

The Bismarck apple was spoken of as a very early bearer of very fine fruit, for even on standard it has been found bearing fruit at the age of two years; surely it will be worth while to try this Bismarck apple at all fruit stations.

"What I don't like about our schools," said the boy who had been whipped, "is that they run too much to physical culture."—*Washington Star.*

Sins of the tongue are especially dangerous because people do so little in the way of restitution of reparation for them. Francis De Sales.



When wintry winds pipe loudest tones
And round the chimney cry,
And twilight brings me tender thoughts
Of all the years gone by,
Among the pictures of the past
That come in thronging host
The fairest mirrored in the fire
Is Polly making toast.

Come, gentle Spring! ethereal Mildness,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.
—Thomson.

At a Massachusetts grange meeting, farmers compared notes concerning the use of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers. As a rule barnyard manure gave the most satisfactory returns. The largest yield reported was when both were applied.

In Paris male domestic servants are encouraged to marry, as they are observed to be more settled and attentive to their duty than when bachelors. In London such marriages are discouraged, as rendering servants more attentive to their families than to those of their masters.

Apple Scab.—Professor T. J. Burrill says that the parasitic fungus, usually called apple-scab, does not winter as supposed on the twigs of the tree, and therefore cannot be killed by spraying before the buds open. For best results the first application of the fungicide (usually Bordeaux mixture) should be made just after the leaf buds open.

"We see a cow, a sheep and a goose out feeding upon the grass of the meadow. All are subsisting on the same food, yet in the one case hair is produced, in the second wool and in the third feathers. Do you know why this is the case? I think not, nor do I. The very bread upon our tables is full of mysteries. We find on all sides of us multitudes of things that we believe in, but that we do not understand."

The temperature of the earth is estimated to be at least 5,000 degrees F., at a depth of fifty miles, and in many places comparatively high temperatures are found very near the surface. The utilization of this heat is one of the great problems now in the minds of engineers. With the direct and economical conversion of heat into electricity on a large scale, which is looked for in the near future, the earth's hot spots should become important manufacturing centers.

A year ago Miss Leslie Maddison, daughter of Captain R. T. Maddison, living near Anthon, Iowa, bought two sittings of eggs and succeeded in rearing six Plymouth Rock hens and a cockerel. Last year she raised 350 full blooded chickens from this flock. This shows conclusively that a bright young woman on a farm can add to her bank account as well as perform her usual household duties. These chickens readily sell at \$1 each and some of the cockerels will bring as high as \$5 apiece because they are good ones.

Cayenne pepper does not come from a pepper plant, nor Burgundy pitch from Burgundy. Jerusalem artichokes do not come from Jerusalem, nor turkeys from Turkey. Camel's hair brushes are made from the tail of the squirrel. German silver is not silver and it was invented in China. Cork legs are not made of cork; neither do they come from Cork, Ireland. Prussian blue does not come from Prussia. Irish stew is not an Irish but an English dish. Cleopatra's Needle was set up a thousand years before that lady was born. Chamol leather is not the hide of a chamol but the flesh side of sheep skins.

One of the most interesting results of practical geology in our time is the discovery of rich supplies of subterranean water under many of the dry and desert regions of the earth. Attention has frequently been called to the utilization of these discoveries in the western and southwestern parts of the United States, and it appears that other lands are equally favored with hidden treasures of life-giving water. The geological survey of Queensland, Australia, reports that south of the Gulf of Carpentaria water-bearing strata occur at depths of two and three thousand feet, from which artesian wells draw supplies varying from one hundred thousand to one million gallons a day.

Just a little smile will do
To cheer your struggling brother;
Sometimes a loving word or two
Will help to raise another;
Sometimes but little means will need,
A great and noble cause to speed.

May—Yes, I'm going to marry Jack White.

Maud—My! From what you've always said I thought he'd be the last man you'd ever marry.

May—And I hope he is.

Maggie—When you broke the engagement did you return the diamond ring he gave you?

Margaret—Certainly not. I don't care for Harry any more, but my feelings have not changed toward the ring.

A Little Mixed.—"What do you think of this Shakespere-Bacon controversy?" "Well," answered the man who is not much of a book reader, "I think they both deserve a great deal of credit for not putting the public to the expense of a court of inquiry."—*Washington Star.*

A man who says he has made experiments under careful timing reports that the greyhound, when going at full gallop, can cover twenty yards a second, or about one mile in a minute and twenty-eight seconds,—a speed that comes very near that of a carrier pigeon.

"What do you think the weather will be next month?" wrote a subscriber to an editor, and the editor replied, "I think it will be very much like your subscription."

The subscriber happened to think of the word "unsettled" and sent in the amount next day.

"And now," clucked the old hen, surveying with pride the fifteen eggs in her nest, "I am going to have a smart set of my own."

Three weeks later, true to her word, she had a coming-out party, and society eagerly flocked to see her debutantes, who were arrayed in the daintiest and fluffiest of garments and looked too sweet for anything.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The drunkard is strikingly susceptible to sudden conversions; he is particularly liable to be swept off his feet by sudden gusts of this kind. As a rule, men begin drinking between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and abate the habit between forty and fifty. A particularly trying time is the climacteric. Twenty-five years is the average duration of the habit, and it generally ends in exhaustion and death.

Language is rich in terms for drunkenness. There are said to be 366 English phrases for it, and over eight hundred in German. The disposition to glorify wine has shown itself not only in religious orgies, but in an immense literature of drinking songs, some of which, especially the old Latin songs, are very interesting.

You may follow luck to ruin, but not to success.—*Garfield.*

The labor of the country constitutes its strength and its wealth.—*William McKinley, House of Representatives, August 28, 1890.*

The personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation.—*President Roosevelt.*

What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for others?

Our grand business undoubtedly is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—*Carlyle.* Patience and strength are what we need; an earnest use of what we have now; and all the time an earnest discontent until we come to what we ought to be.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Every day I see more how necessary it is to be consistent, uncompromising and gentle; for often, perhaps, when a word would not be borne, an act of forbearance or self-denial might be remembered in a cooler moment.—*A. Hare.*

Hunt down and slay your little faults. "He that is faithful in that which is the least is faithful also in that which is greater;" and they who will hunt down, and slay, and exterminate their little faults, be sure of it, will never willingly commit greater sins.

There are souls in the world which have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind wherever they go. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart. These bright hearts have a great work to do for God.—*F. W. Faber.*

To Roast Beef.

Remove the outer skin and with a moist cloth wipe the surface of the meat. Do not remove the bones. Place the clean cut side of the beef upon a smoking hot pan. Press it close to the pan till seared and slightly browned. Do the same to the rest of the meat, being careful to stick the fork only in the fat. When all seared stand it on the ribs (if a rib roast) or on a rack, or two iron skewers, and put into a hot oven, the heat of which should be able to brown a teaspoonful of flour in two minutes. If the oven is not too hot the meat will require no basting. When the temperature of the oven is correct, the heat will keep up a gentle sputtering in the pan; if there should be any smoke, the heat is too intense and should be lessened. For roasting beef in this manner, after it has been seared, allow fifteen minutes for each inch in thickness of the roast, without regard to its width or weight.

When the meat is cooked, take from the pan, remove all except two tablespoonfuls of fat, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, brown, add two cups boiling water, stirring constantly. Season to taste and boil three minutes. Strain and serve.

DROPPED OR POACHED EGGS.

Carefully break the eggs into a cup (one at a time), then slip them into a shallow pan of boiling salted water; place the pan toward the back of the range, where the water will keep hot but not boil; dip the water over the eggs with a spoon, and when a film is formed over the yolk, and the white is firm, but not hard, take each one up with a skimmer or large spoon and serve on a slice of buttered toast which has had the edges trimmed before toasting; sprinkle a little salt and pepper over each yolk; for salting the water allow 1-2 teaspoonful salt to one pint of water.

MRS. SANGSTER'S DEFINITION OF "TACT."

Tact means touch. Sincere means transparent. One may be tactful, that is, quick to feel and respond to the feelings of others, therefore sympathetic, and at the same time be above deceit. The habit of saying pleasant things is praiseworthy, and there is not the slightest necessity for their being untrue. As a rule, the people one meets are good and kind, and there is much opportunity for being nice to them. Look for the best in friends, and cultivate the accomplishment of praising it. She who says disagreeable things needlessly, even if they are true, is a social guerilla.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

HARD COOKED EGGS.

Put the eggs into a saucepan and pour around them boiling water, being careful to cover them entirely with the water; cover the saucepan and place it on the back of the range, where the water will keep just below the simmering point; leave for twenty minutes; when cooked, take the eggs out and place them into cold water to easily remove the shell.

In opening packages of cereals it is advisable to cut only a slit at the side of the upper edge. It is not safe to take the top of the package off, for insects and mice are thereby invited to feast on the contents. By pressing the sides of the box the slit opens and allows for pouring the cereal out. A rubber band stretched around the box is excellent for keeping the air out almost entirely.

"Home's not merely roofs and walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls;
Home is where the heart hath builded."

Violet Leaves for Cancer.

Indianapolis, Ind., April, 1902.—*Dr Benjamin F. Bye* of this city, who is authority on cancer and tumor, says violet leaves may have some soothing effect when applied as a poultice as many other leaves do, but as a cure, he would much prefer his Oil Treatment, which he discovered a few years ago, as it is sure in almost every case, causes no pain and can be used by the patient in their own home. The treatment is expressed by the doctor to every country in the world.

Surplus Peach Trees at Bargain Prices.

We have a surplus of Elberta peach trees, also the hardy Fitzgerald and Kal-amazoo, also of the Niagara, Champion, Crawfords, early and late. These trees are in fine condition, and stand 3-2 to 5 feet in height. They are not heavy, but are suitable for shipping long distances. Most nurserymen are short of peach trees this year, but we have a surplus. Write us for prices. Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

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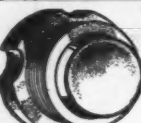
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Wildwood Memories.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by A. M. Johnson.

Oh, the days of my childhood when all things were new,
Oh, the beautiful place where the wildflowers grew,
How I loved there to wander in bright sunny hours
And gather the fairest and sweetest of flowers,
Hepaticas, violets and adder tongues bright,
In memory I'm breathing thy fragrance to-night,
While voices of nature so pleasing to hear,
Are now sounding sweetly in memory's ear,
The partridge is drumming upon the old log,
The woodchucks are calling away on the bog,
The wild geese are honking while flying near by,
The hawks are screaming while soaring on high,
The crows are a cawing while building a nest,
The squirrels are chattering and never at rest,
The marsh frogs are piping way down in the slough,
And sweet birds are singing the whole forest through,
Oh, I loved the dear wild wood when I was a boy,
And in memory still it is mine to enjoy.

Through love to light! oh, wonderful the way
That leads from darkness to the perfect day!
From darkness and from sorrow of the night
To morning that comes singing o'er the sea;
Through love to light; through light, O God to thee.
Who art the love of love, the eternal light of light!

—Richard Watson Gilder.

Mister February,
How you fling y' snow,
W'en v'lets in de garden
Is fixin' fer ter grow!
Don't you heah de sunshine
Say he come ter stay?
Don't you heah dat mockin' bird
Singin' you away?

—Atlanta "Constitution."



THE MEADOW LARK.

In the fields in early May one is almost sure to find the meadow lark. They are great walkers, and spend much of their time on the ground or perched on low trees. They are very shy. Their song is most wonderfully sweet, being high and clear. When singing they usually choose the topmost branches of a tree, in an exposed position. They are beautifully dressed in bright yellow, brown and black, and measure about ten and a half inches long. The nest is placed on the ground in bunches of grass, arranged to form a sort of roof over it. The little eggs, four to six in number, are laid early in May, and are pure white and spotted with reddish brown.—New York Tribune.

Cats make the most careful toilet of any animals, excepting some of the opossums. Lions and tigers wash themselves like the cat, wetting the dark, India rubberlike ball of the forefoot and the inner toe and passing to the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus a face sponge and brush and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body.

One nature study is the boy. There are queer boys. A farmer found his sheep dead, hit in the head—others injured. His poultry was also killed, but no use made of the bodies. At last an adopted boy was caught hammering the innocent sheep. The excitement which followed was something intense, for that little innocent looking lad had that day, within half an hour, hammered in the heads of thirteen sheep and he had in the twelve hours previous, killed twenty-three sheep in the same manner. Counting in the hens he had also killed, fifty in number.

The Purple Martin.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jonathan R. Marsh.

Bright spring has come to us again,
Then comes the purple martin gay.
No lonely sylvan monarch he,
But e'en a household frier; he lives
And dies the comforter of man.
When winter's snows have disappeared,
And breezes soft and warm traverse
The bright green stretch of meadow, or
The forest green and deep, and fetch
The scent of budding flowers in the grass.
'Tis then he comes to me and sits upon
My moss grown roof-tree, chattering to his mate.

Each morning gracefully his little throat,
Fills every nook with sparkling melody,
So full of life that e'en my melancholy soul
In which a splendid lively spring did not
enthrall.

The joyous spirit of the bright sunshine
around,
Awaked, and listening to thy soothing,
fluttering notes,
Took heart, and firmly braved the sinful,
scornful world,
And dared to bravely stand, obeying the
commands

The loving Lord imposed for good of mortal men.
'Tis thou, oh, God, who through thy servant,
nature's works,
Compellest weak, admiring man to travel
up,

Until his heart, ('twas meant for just such
heavenly things)
Dares to fling a firm defiance to the devil's
power,

And dares to live beneath his Father's gracious
eye,
The brother of the mortal world, the son
of perfect God.

March Winds and Forest Trees.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. T. Dickerman.

The kindly sun triumphal borne, his car
The bright ecliptic still pursuing,
From crystal bonds the streamlets would
unbar,
The frozen ground with green imbuing.

From glaciers, bergs, and dreadful deserts
north,
The wild North wind deploys his legions,
A howling mob that rudely issues forth
To desolate earth's fairer regions.

With tortured wings winds swoop upon the
earth,
Their cries and war-whoops shrilly sound-
ing;

They undulate the groves with fendish
mirth,
Along the fields are swiftly bounding.

Then blow! ye gales of March, as trumpets
blare!
Winged warriors the trees are swaying.
Wild melodies on twigs and branches bare,
The zither of the winds is playing.

There, massed in grandeur, giants clad in
mail,
The victors of a thousand battles,
Still wave defiance to the charging gale
With threat'ning arms, while tempest
rattles.

With lances poised they dare to tilt at
storms,
Goliaths grand, the wood's defenders;
They raise on high their proud, imperial
forms,
A valiant host that ne'er surrenders.

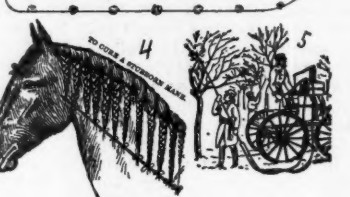
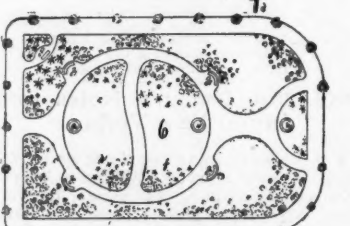
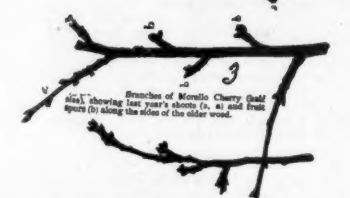
Then blow! ye March winds blow!—but not
for long,
Since singing birds are northward faring.
Delightful groves, all-resonant with song,
Their garlands green will soon be wear-
ing.

We saw a great cloud of dust at the
mouth of one of the mountain passes.
We carefully approached the spot and
found that a band of Indians had sur-
rounded a herd of buffalo and was driv-
ing them up the canon to a place
where they could be easily killed. This
was a trick of the Indians which saved
them a great deal of exertion with the
imperfect arms they carried.—Field and
Farm.

The "expert" agrees to kill all the rats
in the White House mansion for a lump
sum, supposed to be \$200, or to take 25
cents a rat. If his first proposition is
accepted, he says he will not accept a
cent unless he gets every rat out of the
house. Some, he says, will run away in
terror, and it is a good thing that they
do, for they tell the horrible news to
their kins in other buildings, and all
keep very shady for a long time after-
wards.

"There is enough of it in a cigar to
kill, when pure, two men. If a drop is
placed on a cat's tongue it will kill the
animal almost instantly, and if a drop
is placed in a pan of water, and a frog
is put in the water, with a case over his
head, he will die from smelling the
fumes. It is the same with a rat or a
mouse. If the fumes of a cigarette are
breathed on a piece of paper, enough
nicotine will remain to kill a man."

A white life does not come from a
black heart.



Suggestive Illustrations.

Cut No. 1, of the above, represents im-
plements and methods of preparing
Bordeaux mixture. Stock solution is
made and kept in barrels 1 and 2, these
are diluted in barrels 3 and 4, and are
finally mixed in spray pump barrel No. 5.
Cut No. 2, shows apple fruit spurs, which
are sometimes cut off by careless men in
pruning. Fruit spurs of pear are similar
to this.

Cut 3, shows both the fruit spurs and
the last year's shoots. Above three cuts
are from Canadian Horticulturist. Cut
4, shows how to train the stubborn mane
of a horse that is naturally inclined to
grow on both sides of the neck. Notice
that the loose strands are attached at the
lower end to a light stick, and are
kept in that position for a week or two
without unbraiding. Cut from Rural
New Yorker. Cut 5, shows how crude
petroleum and water may be applied
through spray hose through one elon-
gated nozzle in spraying trees for San
Jose scale or other insects. Notice that
the oil and water are in separate casks
on the wagon and each is conveyed
separately to the nozzle in which a strong
current mixes the oil and water, which
cannot be mixed in the single tank on
the wagon.

Cut 6, shows how a small park may be
planted to advantage. Turn the paper
sideways to get the front view. This cut
is from Canadian Horticulturist, re-en-
graved from Moeller's Deutsche Gaert-
ner-Zeitung. While this is a good de-
sign, it seems to us that it is planted too
closely with shrubbery. If you desire to
know how to lay out home grounds you
can get an idea from this illustration,
assuming that your house occupies the
interior of the circle. Then confine your
planting to the borders and you have the
idea illustrated.

Sanctification is not a shrinking pro-
cess.

Natural Enough—"Doesn't the sopra-
no's voice sound metallic to you?"
"Yes; but then, you know, there's money
in it."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Visitor to the Prison—"I suppose this
life of yours in here is a continual tor-
ture?" Convict—"Oh, no, not so bad as
that. We don't have visitors every day,
you know."—Boston Transcript.

Marjorie—The idea of her marrying a
man in the evening of life like old
Grumley! Mayme—The evening of life?
He's farther along than that; I should
say early in the next morning.—Chicago
"Daily News."

No Competition.—Overheard in Angel
court.—"Hallo, youngster. What are
you doing in the city?" "Oh, I'm in the
Stock Exchange now." "What, a boy
like you? What are you going to do
there?" "Try to earn an honest living."
"Really! Well, you ought to succeed;
there's no competition."—Bullionist.

Household Hints and Helps



Pure Refined Paraffine—a Household Necessity

Housekeepers are learning to appreciate more and more the value of Pure Refined Paraffine. During the preserving season it is indispensable to the woman who prides herself on her preserves and jellies.

Glasses and jars sealed with Pure Refined Paraffine keep indefinitely. The Paraffine is melted and poured over the top of the jelly, where it quickly hardens and seals it hermetically. It is absolutely pure, tasteless and odorless.

Pure Refined Paraffine has many other household uses—waxing irons, polishing floors, etc. Full directions explaining its various uses come with each block.



Cordova Wax Candles for Decorative Illumination

The subtle charm of candle light—the cozy glow of warmth that sheds its sense of comfort and lends an artistic touch to the beauty of the surroundings—finds no equal in any other form of illumination.

The mellow, restful light, softened and enriched by delicately colored silk or paper shades, suggests a beauty of arrangement that gives to the candle a most prominent place in the decorative scheme of drawing room, banquet hall, or cozy bed chamber.

Cordova Wax Candles are of themselves an ornamentation. They are made in many tints to harmonize with surroundings and when set in pretty candelabra add much to the beauty of the occasion. Unlike the primitive tallow candle of years gone by, there is no offensive odor, smoke, or drippings—features which have done much to bring the candle again into popular and practical use.

The articles described above are for sale by dealers generally.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Asparagus will grow on almost any soil, but the best results are obtained on a light, rich, warm soil, says Farmers' Tribune. As to the making of a bed, if you can do so make it in a location protected from the prevailing winds and so sloped as to get the full benefit of the whole day's sun. The bed, being prepared, is ready for the plants, which should not be more than one year old for yearlings will eventually produce better in every way than those which are older when planted. I prefer spring planting, say from the middle of April to the same period in May, though the work may be delayed until early June. The depth of planting should be gauged with reference to the character of the soil and method of cultivation. Some prefer four inches, I prefer six, for since the crown is built up anew about an inch every year, room should be left for new

growths before the new crown is even with the surface. Deep planting, it is true, makes late sprouting, yet this matters but little until the crowns have sufficient age to allow of cutting the sprouts, which means that the bed ought to be well established in five years after planting.

The deposits in the savings banks of the United States in 1890 were \$6,973,304; in 1901 they amounted to \$2,597,094,580. The number of depositors in 1890 was 38,085, and in 1901, 6,358,723.

The wealth of the United States has increased from \$7,135,780,000 in 1850 to an estimated \$94,300,000,000 in 1900; the per capita wealth from \$307.69 in 1850 to \$1,235.86 in 1900.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.


It has come to pass that advertising is recognized as a science. Its importance as a modern commercial factor is such that the University of Chicago includes advertising in the list of economic subjects for its lecture courses along with banking and the management of railroads and other great industries. John Lee Mahin, president of the Mahin Advertising company of Chicago, recently lectured on the subject of "The Commercial Value of Advertising."

The American Agriculturist in speaking of high manuring for tobacco says: The land was manured in the fall of 1900 with New York stable manure, 10 tons to the acre, and fertilized after plowing in the spring of 1901 with 500 pounds of dry fish scrap, 400 pounds of "vegetable ashes," and 1,800 pounds of cottonseed meal.


Exports of apples from the United States during the calendar year 1901 amounted to 599,006 barrels, valued at \$1,761,394, against 740,575 barrels in the preceding calendar year, valued at \$1,821,562.

America leads in the matter of women practicing medicine. The first was Elizabeth Blackwell, who graduated as physician in 1849. Three years later there were six in Philadelphia. In 1899 there were 3,000 women doctors in the United States; in 1896 there were 4,555, and now there are probably 6,000, some of whom have a very lucrative practice.


De reason some of us doesn't git along, said Uncle Eben, is dat we sits down dreamin' of automobiles when we orter be pushin' a wheelbarrow.—Washington "Star."



WILSON'S
Now Green Bone, Shell
and Vegetable Cutter
for the Poultryman.
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse-power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.
WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.



The Best What is in all Leading Varieties
FINE POULTRY.
Stock and Eggs for sale. 32-page Illustrated Catalogue 5c. **OTTO H. MAGLY,** Successor to Chas. Gammerding, Box G 36, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



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BEST HOT WATER PIPE SYSTEM.
Simple, durable, economical and safe. Hatches stronger and more chickens from 100 eggs than any other. Prices reasonable. 96-page illustrated catalog of Incubators, Brooders, fowls, poultry and poultry supplies free. **G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 467, Freeport, Ill.**




200-Egg Incubator for \$12.80
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day.
GEORGE H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.




VICTOR INCUBATORS
The simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not as represented. Circular free; catalogue 6c. We pay the freight. **GEORGE H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

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Catalog of The Perfected Von Culin free. Practically perfect. Satisfaction or no pay. Successful result of 25 years' experience. Price \$7 up. Address **THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO., Sta. K Jamestown, N. Y.**



SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK
and Almanac for 1902. 100 pages, over 100 illustrations of Poultry, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, etc. How to raise chickens successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full description of Poultry houses. All about Incubators, Brooders and thoroughbred Fowls, with lowest prices. Price only 15c. **G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 290, Freeport, Ill.**




50 VARIETIES.
I breed fine poultry on one of the best equipped poultry farms in the world. Send 5c in stamps for new 1901 Book, telling all about 50 varieties, with special prices for fowls and eggs.
B. H. GREIDER, Florin, Pa.



"ALL RIGHT" Little \$8.00
Sixty at \$1.33
This means that we ship anywhere our 60 Egg Copper Tank "All Right" Incubator on FORTY DAYS FREE TRIAL and charge \$8.00 for it only when the customer is satisfied. Absolutely the best 60 egg machine on the market at any price. Send for our free poultry book, "All Right." (Western orders shipped from Des Moines, Ia.)
CLAY PHELPS INCUBATOR CO., STATION 26, CINCINNATI, O.



POULTRY PAPER, Illustrated, 30 pages
10 cents per year. Sample free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10c. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advertiser, Syracuse, N. Y.



The Sure Hatch
is the incubator for the poultry raiser, whether farmer or fancier. Anyone can run them, because they run themselves. Anyone can own them, because the price is right. Machine and results guaranteed; you take no risk. Our Gemma Sure Hatch is the best at any price, and we sell it very low. Handsome catalogue containing hundreds of views and full of honest poultry information, mailed free. When writing address nearest office.
Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb. or Columbus, O.

Maple Farm Duck Yards
Our mammoth Pekin Ducks stand unrivaled for size and symmetry. 2500 birds selected with care for breeding purposes. Eggs from March 1 to June 1. No birds for sale till after April 1. My book "Natural and Artificial Duck Culture," free with each order.
Send for catalogue to


JAMES RANKIN,
SOUTH EASTON, MASS.

ALL VARIETIES PRIZE POULTRY
bred for utility and eggs. Stock and eggs cheap.
CATALOGUE FREE.

J. D. BOUDER, TELFORD, PA.



DON'T SET HENS
100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only \$22. Over 94,000 in use. 10,000 test '90. 5000 eggs wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE! Write with order.
Natural Rice Incubator Co., P. O. 72, Columbus, Neb.



SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER
Is absolutely pure. It costs only one-tenth cent a day per hen if you buy it in large cans. It will increase the profit from your poultry this winter. To be profitable your pullets should lay now. All your hens should be in condition to lay daily while eggs are high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs.
If you can't get the Powder send to us. One pack, 25 cts.; five, \$1. Large two-lb. can, \$1.20. Six cans, exp. paid, \$5. Sample copy best Poultry water free. **L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.**



Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

L. E. Thompson, of Illinois, asks which breed of hens we consider best layers. This is a hard question for any one to answer. Our experience has proved that with us the White Wyandotte is the best winter layer. The Plymouth Rock is famous as an egg producer, and the eggs of both White Wyandotte and Plymouth Rocks are large. But as far as the number of eggs laid in a season is concerned, we doubt if there is any breed that can excel the Brown Leghorn. The eggs of the Leghorn, however, are not so large as many other breeds, and the birds themselves do not equal in size the other birds named.

If your breed proves profitable, stick to it and don't change about.

A good poultry house must always be warm, dry and clean, and don't forget that it has got to know what the rays of the sun look like.

You have got to pay strict attention to the market if you expect to secure the best prices. And in order to get these prices you will always have to deliver the right kind of goods.

If there is one subject beyond all others that has been definitely settled by investigation, it is that gains in live stock are most economically made early in the life of the animal, and that the cost per pound for making weight increases with increased age.

Experience has demonstrated the value of clover for egg-producing time and again. Clover has just the material in it to form eggshell, and hence it becomes an essential part of every ration fed to the chickens. It may not be generally understood that there are nearly 30 pounds of lime contained in each 1,000 pounds of clover. The chickens fed daily with clover will consequently prove better egg-layers than those denied it. The clover hay should be given to chickens in winter in quantities sufficient to satisfy them, and to make them eat more it is desirable sometimes to prepare it in various ways. Cook and chop it up, and mix it with meal or other articles. This will sometimes induce the hens to consume a great amount of clover every day. Cut up into short lengths and mixed with warm mash and then fed only as fast as the chickens will clean it up each day is probably the most economical way to feed the clover. Some cut the second crop of clover and place it in the poultry yard for the chickens to eat and scratch over at pleasure. This of itself is all right, but it is rather wasteful. More than half of the clover will be lost, and the chickens do not actually eat much more than the leaves. The stalks contain most of the lime, and these should be prepared so the chickens will consume them. Of all foods that can be raised on a farm for poultry clover is not only the best, but probably the cheapest, and a field of it is as essential to success as a pasture field is necessary to the success of dairying.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

American Poultry Journal Notes.

No single variety is worthy of being designated as absolutely the best.

The farmer is the man to make money with turkeys. They require lots of range.

Don't expect to buy a breeder's best birds unless you are willing to pay a seemingly exorbitant price for them.

There is nothing saved in buying cheap grain. It requires more of it to produce results.

One hundred and fifty eggs a year is a fair record. There are more hens laying less than 150 than there are laying more.

A fowl should always be kept in a condition suggestive of a good appetite, but should not be allowed to go actually hungry.

A certain amount of food is necessary to sustain life and produce an egg. If the hen does not get it the egg basket suffers the loss. You cannot steal from nature without paying the penalty.

A poultry house is not as clean as it should be unless you can enter it without detecting an offensive odor peculiar to filthy hen coops. There is no excuse for the air being other than pure and healthful.

Good housing has much to do with the successful rearing of fowls. The houses should be warm and dry and well built. These points may be embodied

in the plans at no greater cost than that incurred by many breeders who have neither of these desirable features in their buildings.

A yellow skinned fowl is supposed to possess a superior quality of meat, but the demand for the yellow skin is a fad pure and simple. The yellow skin presents a nicer appearance, and this has created the demand.

Feed a variety of food. Too many poultrymen rely upon an exclusive grain diet to produce good results. Fowls should have green food during the winter. This can be supplied in the shape of cut clover or vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, etc.

Austin G. Yates, of New York, writes the American Agriculturist as follows: "I began to raise chickens for my table and had no idea of any enjoyment in the business. I am surprised to discover that I have made a nice hobby for my coming old age, and am really having considerable fun, besides some little profit. The chicken business is a mere episode in a professional life, begun to produce fresh eggs and some food for my household of seven persons. It developed into a pleasant recreation. I have nearly half an acre in a city, on which I raise nothing but fruit and chickens. I never mean to exceed forty-five hens and five cocks, or thereabouts. From the last of November until about May 1st I keep them in small flocks, and then let them run together.

"The advocates of green bone for poultry often, and indeed usually fail to give an idea of what green cut bone is or should be. We remember only one who was careful to state that it should be bone on which there was not any tainted meat. Better have no meat on it at all than meat that has begun to decay, as tainted meat not only imparts its unpleasant flavor to the eggs if fed regularly, but it conveys the germs of decay so that the eggs grow stale and rot more quickly, but the dressed chickens that have been fed on it will not keep even in cold storage, and out of it they spoil almost before they can be fitted for the table.

"We do not approve of its use even when it is the best that can be procured, but the stale bones with rotten meat on them, that are usually offered at the country markets after they have been under the bench a day or two, are too much like the offense of the King of Denmark, so 'rank, it smells to Heaven.'—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The sooner farmers recognize the fact that pure-bred poultry is more profitable than any so-called scrubs or half-breeds, the better will be their chance to realize money returns from their flocks.

Some farmers declare that pure-bred poultry is in-bred, weak and does not lay many eggs. The truth is that poultry fanciers breed their birds in a way to especially avoid even a possibility of such things. It may have been in the past that some fanciers ignored all but the fancy points in breeding poultry. Nowadays fancy birds and utility are considered inseparable companions in poultry raising. The fancier who knows his business invariably keeps the best of his season's raising to breed from. His selections are governed by size, vigor and true breed types. Almost invariably the specimens that possess these qualifications have unusually good plumage. Instead, therefore, of weak or inferior-sized fowls the ones that have grown away from the rest of the flock are selected and kept. There will be, if, for instance, the breed is Plymouth Rocks, cockerels when seven months old that will weigh eight or more pounds and pullets that will weigh five and one-half or six pounds. How many farmers can

pick from their flocks of the same age chickens that will weigh as much? Compare the egg production of the average farm flock with that of the poultry fancier, and the farm flocks will be beaten more than two to one.

I WILL CURE YOU OF Rheumatism

No Pay Until You Know It.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

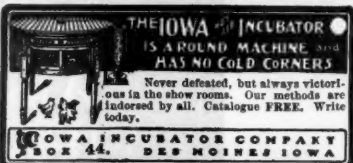
I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.00 for it. If it doesn't, I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

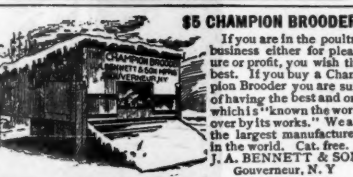
My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take this risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine; also a book. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.00. I leave that entirely to you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 410, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.



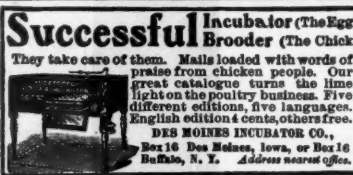
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IS A ROUNDED MACHINE AND HAS NO COLD CORNERS
Never defeated, but always victorious in the show rooms. Our methods are endorsed by all. Catalogue FREE. Write today.
IOWA INCUBATOR COMPANY
Box 44, Des Moines, Iowa



\$5 CHAMPION BROODER.
If you are in the poultry business either for pleasure or profit, you wish the best. If you buy a Champion Brooder you are sure of having the best and one which is "known the world over by its works." We are the largest manufacturers in the world. Cat. free.
J. A. BENNETT & SON,
Governors, N. Y.

HAVE BETTER HATCHES WITH HENS
by new method of well experienced poulterer. No egg breaking or quarrel among hens possible, gives better results than incubators, no getting up nights. Simplifies work with sitters, saves your temper. Can set any number of hens at same time. Plain printed directions acc. using my method. You make many times that much on one sitting alone. It pays to take advice from experienced successful men in all lines of business.
VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Helena, Mont.

We Pay \$22 a Week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound.
International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.



Successful Incubator (The Egg)
They take care of them. Mails loaded with words of praise from chicken people. Our great catalogue turns the fire light on the poultry business. Five different editions, five languages. English edition 4c, others free.
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 16, Des Moines, Iowa, or Box 16, Buffalo, N. Y. Address nearest office.

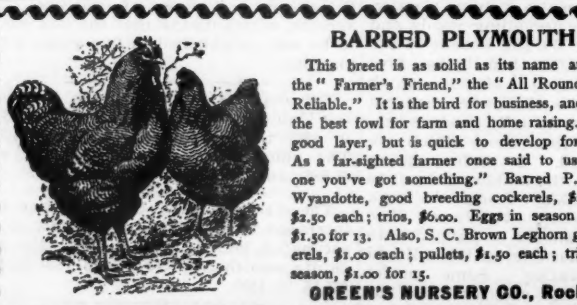
BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
INCUBATORS 30 DAYS TRIAL \$5
WATCH EVERY GOOD EGG OR DON'T KEEP IT. SEND 2 CENTS FOR NO. 52 CATALOGUE AND VALUABLE POINTS.



CYPHERS INCUBATOR,
World's Standard Hatcher.
Used on 68 Gov. Experiment Stations in U. S., Canada, etc., by America's leading poultrymen and thousands of others. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Gold Medal and highest award at Pan-American, Oct. 1901. 32-page circulars free. Poultryman's Guide, 224 pages, \$11 in. mailed for 10c. Ask nearest office or write free.
CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; New York City, N. Y.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Rather Risky Business.

this buying untried incubators in those days of the perfectly working and surprisingly simple
Reliable Incubators and Brooders,
where every fertile egg means a strong healthy chick.
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PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of - GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Mr. H. E. Van Deman: I have several 3-year-old pear trees which have been barked all round, about eighteen inches, by rabbits, this winter.

Would it be advisable to saw them off and graft them?

I would like to have you advice as to what to do with them.

What is your opinion of putting clay around them, or is there anything else that would form a new bark?—J. W. Whitmore, Md.

Reply: Trees that have been girdled by mice may be bridge grafted and the injury permanently remedied. A neat notch should be cut above and one below the gnawed place, and with shoulders facing the ground. A small branch should be cut to fit tightly into these notches, great care being used to have the inner bark of each match. If the branch is cut so as to be a trifle longer than the distance between the shoulders, it will stay well in place, because of the spring of the wood. The places should be carefully waxed where the scions meet the wood of the tree. Small trees should have three such bridge grafts and larger ones more. The whole should then be banked with earth. If the work is well done before growing weather in the spring, it is likely that the wounds will heal over rapidly.—H. E. Van Deman.

A subscriber in Northeastern Kansas, R. Coith, wishes to plant an apple orchard of 2,500 trees, and wants to know what varieties are best adapted for planting there. He asks if the Stayman will be better than Winesap, and if the new Arkansas seedlings are suitable for extensive plantings.

Reply: Only winter apples should be planted in Kansas for market purposes, because they bring far better returns than any others. While Ben Davis is a poor apple in quality, there is no doubt that there is money in it. Of the 2,500 there might be 500 of this variety. York Imperial is a better apple in quality and has long been a successful market variety in Kansas, and 500 trees of it would be none too many. Stayman is very good in quality and 200 trees should be set. Gano should be planted also in the same proportion, although it is not high in quality. Jonathan and Grimes are both of the highest quality and are fairly profitable, therefore, I would set 50 of each. The remaining 1,000 trees may be all Missouri, which will soon come into bearing and this would be especially desirable if the system of closely planting with fillers is adopted. Such a selection will probably prove quite as profitable as any other for the northern part of Kansas and about equally well for a large adjacent territory.

As to Stayman as compared with Winesap, I would prefer the former, because of its larger fruit and better style of tree. In other respects they are almost identical.

It would seem to me very unwise to plant largely of any of the new seedlings from Arkansas or elsewhere, until they have been well tested, which as yet is not the case.

The question is often asked in regard to how the McIntosh apple compares with the Fameuse, of which it is a seedling.

Reply: McIntosh is quite an improvement over Fameuse, as it is larger, better in quality, brilliant red in color, and less subject to scab. It will also keep fully as long as Fameuse and the tree is as hardy and productive. It would seem that there is no longer any need of planting trees of Fameuse, when those of McIntosh are to be obtained. At the Pan-American exposition there were many lots of both varieties from many sections and in almost every case those of McIntosh were decidedly preferable in size, color and flavor.

What is the best grape trellis for a row of vines, for family use, and what for a large vineyard?

Reply: If I was to erect a grape trellis for any size of vineyard, I would make the canopy trellis. It is scarcely more costly than the common three-wire, upright form and is decidedly the best style I have yet seen.

It is made by setting posts in the ordinary way as to size, distance apart and height. At the top of each post saw and split out a block four inches long and two inches thick to allow setting in a cross-piece, edge up, of two by four inch stuff, that is three feet long. Spike them into place. This makes a line of T like posts, with the arms extending crosswise of the

rows. Just below these cross-pieces staple on a wire. Fasten one more wire on top of the ends of the cross-pieces on both sides line of posts. This will make an almost flat trellis at the top of posts. The vines should be trained from the ground to the central or lower wire and from there an arm should extend each way along this wire half way to the next wire. From these arms the bearing canes of annual wood are to be trained to the outside wires on either side. The fruit has the utmost freedom to develop under this canopy of leaves and it hangs where it can be gathered much more easily than from the tangle of vines on the old fashioned upright trellis.

How late may scions be cut for grafting, and from what age of trees and what part of them are the best ones secured?

Reply: Scions may be cut any time from late fall to early spring, but never when they are frozen, because they lose their vitality when thawed out. The safest time to cut them is before severe winter weather sets in and when there is no possibility of their having been injured in any degree. They should be kept in a cool, damp place.

It is safer to cut from bearing trees than from nursery trees or others that have not borne fruit. However, I have had good success in growing good trees that bore good fruit from scions cut from nursery trees. The best scions are cut from the ends of the strongest branches, which are usually on the top-most ones. The buds should be large and well developed and the wood hard and plump.

Professor H. E. Van Deman: My grapes for the last two or three years appear to be all right and have plenty of fruit, but the fruit is stung, becomes wormy and rots. I have several varieties, Concord, Hartford Prolific, and several of Rogers' Hybrids, Moore's Early, etc., they are all affected the same way.—L. G. Perry.

Reply: The grape curculio is a very annoying and difficult enemy to fight. It is this that stings the young grapes and causes great loss in some sections. It cannot be poisoned by any kind of spray, so far as I know. It is almost impossible to jar the vines and catch them, as we do the plum curculio. Until we learn some better means of fighting this pest we are at great disadvantage.

E. S. Gilbert, of New York, says that he was recently presented with a box of medlars, which filled the house with delightful fragrance. This fruit was grown in Mississippi, and when received it was firm as a rock and without blemish. One specimen weighed about 11-4 pounds. We made attractive preserves of this fruit, and made the parings into clear, delicious jelly, and saved the seeds to plant. The common medlar, as originated from the wild medlar is often used in the hedges of Europe and is found growing almost wild in England. The skin is brown and the flesh firm, and seems to require that it be kept until it begins to decay before being eaten. The medlar has been grafted on the pear and even on the hawthorn. Why do we not cultivate this fruit?

Reply: There is no valid reason why the medlar is not grown in many sections of this country, unless it is that we have better fruits. The tree grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, and is perfectly hardy as far north as New York. It is a handsome tree, too, and is nice for the lawn. There are improved and named varieties which are propagated by grafting on seedling stocks of the wild type that is common in Europe. Owing to their lateness in ripening they behave much like many of our persimmons, and must be touched by frost before they will ripen, except in the Southern states. I have eaten some very good medlars from Indiana and some other Northern states, but larger and better ones from the South. They have a better chance to develop there. The fruit has a russet or brown exterior and is brownish yellow inside and quite soft when fully ripe. The flavor is peculiar, being tart and rather pleasant, but is not always relished. It may be eaten raw or cooked. The trees are usually productive. It would be interesting if not especially profitable to have a few medlar trees on any fruit farm or other country place or village lot.

H. E. Van Deman.

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By many years of constant study and experiments, I have perfected a simple, harmless vegetable remedy that will quickly cure all female diseases, as well as the piles. It is nature's own remedy and will not only relieve, but will absolutely, thoroughly and permanently cure the ailments peculiar to women, such as falling of the womb, leucorrhoea (whites), displacements, ulceration, granulation, painful or scanty periods, irregular menstruation and all the pelvic ills of women. It positively cures rectal ulcers, piles, hemorrhoids, tumors, itching, blind or bleeding piles in either sex. It cures promptly, privately and permanently without the repugnant methods in general use by physicians. You can escape embarrassing examinations, avoid humiliating exposures, cheat the surgeon's knife out of baptism in your blood. The treatment is so simple, mild and effectual that it will not interfere with your work or occupation. Thousands and thousands of letters are being received from grateful persons from all parts of the world who have been cured by the use of this remedy. The first package is free, send for it—send to-day. I know that a fair trial of it will result in your becoming an enthusiastic advocate and friend. With it I will send literature of interest and value. Do not neglect this opportunity to get cured yourself and be in a position to advise all friends.

Consider well the above offer and act upon it at once. It is made in the sincere hope of aiding you and spreading the knowledge of a beneficial boon to sufferers.

Earnestly hopefully, faithfully,

MRS. CORA E. MILLER, 306 Comstock Building, Kokomo, Ind.

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Send name and address no money, and we will mail you two boxes of Comfort Cough Tablets. Will cure a cough in one day. Sell them for 10 cents a box. Send us the \$1.00 and we will mail you two beautiful SOLID GOLD RINGS. Will wear a lifetime. No money required till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold. **COMFORT MEDICINE CO., Providence, R. I.**

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without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. The 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rollers, cranks, or complicated machinery. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it.

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SPARKILL, Rockland Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1901

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active, vigorous grower at New York. Its season is December to February. No one either East or West can make a mistake in planting Wealthy apple. It has been tested everywhere and the verdict is that Wealthy apple is valuable.

The Best Fruits for Planting.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Professor H. E. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist.

There seems to be a call for information concerning the varieties of fruits to plant in various sections of the country. This is as sure to be the case each year as the seasons for planting come around. What to plant depends very largely upon where the work is to be done. The success or failure of the different varieties, no matter how good they may be in one section, is no sure indication that they will be equally well elsewhere. But there are some varieties that seem to be almost universal in their adaptability to the different sections of the United States and Canada.

Beginning with the North, there is a territory including the colder parts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Canada, the northern peninsula of Michigan, and all the northern region between the Great Lakes and the Rocky mountains as far south as Central Iowa and Nebraska, which we will designate as district No. 1. Among the best of the apples that have been well tested there are: Tetofsky, Oldenburg, Wealthy, Longfield, Patten, Wolf River, McMahon and Peerless. These are all varieties which have passed through many severe winters with little injury in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Vermont. In some places as far north as the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg, some kinds of crab apples have done fairly well. Among the best of these are: Virginia, Whitney, Martha and Briar Sweet.

Of pears, the Bessemianka is considered the hardiest; and among cherries the Ostheim.

The greater part of the New England states, New York, Northern Pennsylvania and Michigan may be classed together, and form district No. 2. This comprises some of the greatest fruit sections of the whole country. Here is where the Baldwin apple is raised to its greatest perfection, and the same is true of the Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy and many other of the old standard winter apples. Hubbardston is an old one and yet a most excellent apple in quality, besides being of good size and the tree a good bearer. Sutton is another red apple of about the size of Baldwin, and better in quality. It is a good bearer and a good keeper, too. York Imperial is a third candidate for the place of Baldwin. It has been tested but little so far north as New York, but all indications point to success.

As to a list for family use, there should be many kinds and but few of each.

If one will select a very few trees each of the following kinds, and take good care of them, they will never regret it: Early Harvest, Fanny, Golden Sweet, Maiden Blush, Chenango, Primate, Grimes Golden, Gravenstein, Hubbardston, Esopus (Spitzenberg), Talman, Northern Spy and Wagener. About two each of the first ten kinds will be enough, with the bulk of the number of the latter kinds. They are arranged in order of ripening.

Pears do remarkably well over this entire district. The Kieffer has been and is yet being planted largely all over the country. Good pears will always be in demand. The Bartlett will always sell. So will the Anjou, Bosc and Lawrence. For family use a good selection is as follows: Wilder Early, Tyson, Howell, Clapp, Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon, Bosc, Winter Nells and Lawrence.

In some parts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan the peach does exceedingly well. The loss of a crop now and then should not discourage one from planting. It gives the trees a rest. The Elberta has been planted the most extensively of any kind and is yet one of the best either for market or home demand. Other good kinds are, Mountain Rose,

Peter M. Gideon was a worthy Minnesota man, who spent a large portion of life in experimenting with thousands of seedling apples carefully crossed, aiming to secure valuable varieties that would succeed in the Northwest, where most of the popular varieties failed on account of the severity of the winters. While Mr. Gideon succeeded in originating many varieties there is no doubt that Wealthy is the best variety he has produced. It is a handsome red apple, of good quality and very hardy. The fruit is large, roundish, with smooth, oily skin, flesh white, tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid. The tree is a productive,

Oldmixon, Fitzgerald, Hill Chili and Salway. A list for home use should be somewhat longer but include all these varieties.

Plums do finely in most of this district. The European kinds are the most successful there of anywhere east of the Rocky mountains. Grand Duke, Fellenburg, (same as German Prune,) and Lombard are among the best. The Japanese kinds all do well also. Burbank, Wickson, Abundance and Red June are good, and well tested. The American kinds will grow over this region, too.

The sweet cherries flourish in most of this second district. May Duke, Tartarian, Napoleon, Windsor and Hortense are good ones. The sour class also does well. Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello are the best of these.

The quince is planted in large orchards in some parts, especially in New York and Northern New Jersey. Orange, Bourgeat and Champion will supply all wants from early to late. The Bourgeat is perhaps the most promising of them at the present time.

As to berries, they nearly all do well. Among the red raspberries, Loudon seems to take the lead, but Columbian is also a good one. Of the black varieties, Kansas, Eureka and Nemaha will cover the entire season. The Taylor, Snyder, Briton and Agawam will suit the market and home use as well.

The strawberry is indispensable everywhere.

There are also many kinds of currants to choose from. Fay is a very large one. Red Cross and North Star are doing well among the new ones.

Some of the foreign kinds of gooseberries are quite successful, of which Industry seems to be the best. Houghton, Downing, Pearl and Triumph are all well tested American seedlings.

All of these kinds of fruits are suitable to the rest of the country southward to North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, with some exceptions.

Faith is the better of the free air, and of the sharp winter storm in the face.—Samuel Rutherford.

I do not know of any way so sure of making others happy as of being so one's self.—Sir Arthur Helps.

Still fight resolutely on, knowing that in this spiritual combat none is overcome but him who ceases to struggle and to trust in God.—Lorenzo Scupoli.

The true democratic idea is, not that every man shall be on a level with every other man, but that every man shall be what God made him without let or hindrance.—H. W. Beecher.

Let it be our happiness this day to add to the happiness of those around us, to comfort some sorrow, to relieve some want, to add some strength to our neighbor's virtue.—Channing.

The Lord's love is the love of communicating all that He has to all His creatures; for He desires the happiness of all; and a similar love prevails in those who love Him, because the Lord is in them.—Emanuel Swedenborg.

It is true that love cannot be forced, that it cannot be made to order, that we cannot love because we ought to or even because we want. But we can bring ourselves into the presence of the lovable. We can enter into friendship through the door of discipleship. We can learn love through service.—Hugh Black.

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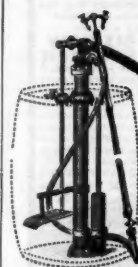
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Benton Harbor, Mich.

RIPPLEY'S IMPROVED 1902 COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS
have fine Vermorel Spray Nozzles; made of heavy copper and galvanized steel; has safety valve. Strongly riveted and double seamed. Guaranteed to be as represented and to be the strongest sprayer manufactured. Fine for spraying young orchards. Trees 25 feet high by using extension pole. Exterminating insects from vegetables, spraying gardens, washing buildings, etc. Made in two sizes, 4 and 6 gallons. 4 Gal. \$10. 6 Gal. \$12. The brass pump fixed on outside. Solution easily applied. We also sell large orchard sprayers. 5 Gal. Galvanized, \$10.50, 6 Gal. Copper, \$12.00. Send 5 stamps for our Sprayer and Reeds Supply Catalog. Agents Wanted. Rippley Mfg. Co., Box 56, Grafton, Ill.

Burlington Route

Every day during March and April we shall sell

Cheap Tickets To The Northwest

Montana, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and N.W. Wyoming

Our fast train service from Chicago to St. Paul, Billings, Mont., and Denver, and our system of Reclining Chair Cars (seats free) and Tourist Sleeping Cars—only \$6 for a double berth Chicago to Pacific Coast—in addition to the regular Pullman cars, makes the Burlington Route the most comfortable and convenient way to the Northwest. Ask your nearest ticket agent about it or write me for a folder giving particulars.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent C. B. & Q. Ry. Chicago.

We Start You in Business.

6c in stamps will bring you sample of our goods and full particulars. The L. L. PERRY CIGAR CO., Belfast, Me. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

As We Grow Old.

As we grow old—as all must do—
And life takes on a sweeter hue,
Things long forgotten come to cheer
The burden of each passing year,
And, as they one by one unfold,
Give recompense for growing old.

Our happy childhood days of yore
Unlock themselves from memory's store,
And once again we know the joys
We had when little girls or boys,
Without the after-sorrows rolled,
But put away when we grow old.

Again as merry tots we play
And in the daisy meadows stray,
And bake our mud pies in the sun,
And home from school delighted run;
Again the fairy tales are told—
We all grow young when we grow old.

Again we're in our childhood's home,
Without a wish to ever roam;
The dear old pictures and the clock,
The chair in which we loved to rock
While mother held us, we behold
With eager eyes when we grow old.

Once more we hear the birds that sung
Around our door when we were young,
And see the garden, yes, and smell
Its flowers. At the dear old well
We quaff its crystal water cold
With added thirst when we grow old.

Chicago Daily Sun.

How To Succeed.

Notes from "Success," Used by Permission.

The saint, the sensualist, the scholar and the miser, though each achieves the greatest degree of success possible in his chosen line, are, from the highest standpoint of life, wretched failures. Shall I choose pleasure, virtue, learning, or money, as the object of my life's endeavors?

This is not the right sort of question. I might as well ask: "Shall I amputate my arms or my legs?" or, "Which shall I retain, my hearing, or my sight?"

True success, the success at which we who are banding ourselves together for the world's practical betterment aim, is not the satisfying of any one passion, such as the exaltation of the saint or the avarice of the miser, but the complete life, joyous and useful, equipped with the wealth and power to spread our joy and usefulness over as wide an area as possible. Wealth of character, of knowledge, and of joy, must keep pace with increase in wealth of material things, else the very capacity of joy and usefulness, the only rational end of money wealth, is destroyed.

Men often think they are getting the earth, when, in fact, the earth is getting them; like the drunken man who thinks the earth is flying up into his face, when, instead, his face has fallen against the ground."

The man who makes up his mind quickly and firmly has an infinitely better chance of success than the one who is always hovering on the brink of hesitation and uncertainty. The temptation to open up and reconsider should be cut off immediately, for to be weak in your power of decision is to be shorn of most of your strength.

One of the most dangerous habits in which a youth can indulge is that of weighing, balancing, reconsidering, and making up his mind, and yet again reconsidering, balancing, and weighing all the arguments, for and against, until the brain becomes confused and incapable of clear judgment. Such a habit is one of the greatest dissipators of mental power, and the man who allows himself to become its victim is foredoomed to failure.

A young man who starts out to succeed must resolve firmly that he will not become a prey to indecision, that he will suffer the consequences of mistakes rather than be forever digging up matters de novo. He should make up his mind not to act hastily, or without proper consideration of the thing in hand, but to use his best judgment in arriving at a decision, and then, without hesitation or reconsideration of the arguments for and against, try to execute it with all his might. If he finds he has made a mistake, he must not be discouraged; he has had a new experience, which will prove helpful to him in the future, and the benefit accruing to him from the practice of self-reliance, prompt, unwavering decision, will be of infinitely greater value to him than a successful move would have been had he hesitated, weighed, and considered, reconsidered, and changed his mind over and over again before making a final decision.

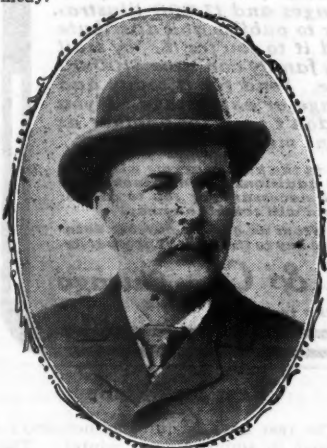
Many people of great ability do not succeed to any extent, because of the weakness of their power of decision. They seem incapable of acting independently. They must see their friends and consult their neighbors before they can tell what to do about the simplest thing. They must think it over and over until the brain grows weary of the treadmill round forced upon it; and the more they think it over, the more consultations

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

STRONG ENDORSEMENTS OF MEN and WOMEN CURED.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT will do for YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by Green's Fruit Grower the ones we publish this month for the benefit of our readers speak in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.



A. H. NOONEY.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.: About two years ago I had a very severe case of kidney and bladder trouble. The pain in the small of my back was so severe that I could not stand it to stay in one position more than a moment or two, and was obliged to pass water very often day and night. I tried medicines and doctors without getting relief. Noticing an advertisement in the Topeka State Journal of Swamp-Root, I determined to give it a trial and bought a bottle. By the time I had finished the first bottle the pain had entirely disappeared from my back. The pain and frequent desire to pass water ceased. However, I continued to take the medicine, using about six bottles in all. That was over a year ago and I have had no return of the trouble since.

A. H. Nooney

Chief Engineer, State Capitol Building, Jan. 2nd, 1902. Topeka, Kan.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—The wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root sent absolutely free by mail. Also a valuable book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower.

they have about it, the less able are they to reach any conclusion. So they go through life, halting, uncertain, robbed of their strength, deprived of the large success they were fitted by their ability to win, because of this fatal lack of power to decide for themselves and to decide promptly.

We frequently receive letters from young men and women telling us that they believe they could succeed under different circumstances; that they are conscious of possessing great powers, but that their surroundings are uncongenial to their development.

It is true that many young people in this country are not favorably placed for the development of their talents, but Success wishes to suggest, to these discontented ones, that the greatest characters in the world's history, the men and women who helped bring civilization up from barbarism struggled against just such unkind conditions as exist today. It was the struggle to overcome obstacles, the fight against inhospitable surroundings, that developed their extraordinary powers, which, otherwise, might have remained dormant.

There is nothing which quite takes the place, in a boy's life, of the consciousness that somebody—his teacher, brother, sister, father, mother, or friend—believes in him.

One of the most discouraging things to a youth who is apparently dull, yet is conscious of real power and ability to succeed, is to be depreciated by those around him, to feel that his parents and teachers do not understand him, that they look upon him as a probable failure.

When into the life of such a boy there comes the loving assurance that somebody has discovered him, has seen in him possibilities undreamed of by others, that moment there is born within him a new hope, a light that will never cease to be an inspiration and encouragement.

If you believe in a boy, if you see any

Miss Alice Brown, the well known trained nurse, is in a position to speak with knowledge. She was formerly with the St. Louis Baptist Hospital and has had many trying experiences in her arduous vocation. She adds her valuable testimony to the thousands already received by Swamp-Root. She said in a signed interview with a reporter of the St. Louis Star: "Although a woman in my position can receive plenty of prescriptions from physicians without cost, it was upon the advice of a well known West End Doctor that I began to take Swamp-Root. No, I will not tell you his name, for he might not like it. But all the same, I took it when I was run down from night work in the sick room. I was thin and yellow and tired even when I rose from my sleep. Swamp-Root gave me a relish for my food and



MISS ALICE BROWN.

cleared my blood from its stagnant impurities. Of course I do not praise Swamp-Root as a cure for all troubles, but it is splendid for the kidneys, stomach and bowels and relieves female disorders when all other remedies have failed to give relief. I know of many cases in the hospital cured by this wonderful remedy.

Alice Brown

1519 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

real ability in him, (and every human being is born with ability to do some one thing well,) tell him so; tell him that you believe he has the making of a man in him. Such assurance has often proved of greater advantage to a youth than cash capital.

There is inspiration in "He believes in me."

One of the worst features of the concentrated life of modern times is the loss of individuality and personal characteristics.

We do not find in our national life, at the present day, the striking, strong individuality of early history. The hewing, polishing processes of modern civilization seem to grind away all of the sharp corners of individuality, and everything tends to assume a conventional form. People seem to be run in the same mold.

A strong, striking character is a rare thing in these days. The individual is lost in the mass. Cities grind away and erase independence. Unfortunately, there is many a man who seems to be content to be one of the crowd, and not a leader of the crowd.

With some notable exceptions, newspapers lack individuality. Their opinions are impersonal, and the editors are lost. Few people know who writes the editorials or the leading articles. The days of Dana and Greeley and Bowles seem to have gone forever. Nobody in particular is responsible for any opinion or policy. Everything is referred to the stockholders. Not only do the editors lose their individuality, but so also does everyone who is connected with each paper.

Back issues of Green's Fruit Grower for sale, 10 copies postpaid for 10 cents. These are the former style, large pages. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and catalogue sent free, W. Chester, Pa.

How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The prompt cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking it you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that this great remedy, Swamp-Root, is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug store everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Do you want a watch that runs and keeps good time? Our watch has a Gold laid case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, patent escapement, and highly finished. This is a remarkable watch. We guarantee it, and with proper care it should wear and give satisfaction for 20 years. It has the appearance of a Solid Gold one. The movement is an American Style, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it that when you own one of these truly handsome watches you will always have the correct time in your possession. Just the watch for railroad men, or those who need a very close timer. Do you want a watch of this character? If so, now is your opportunity to secure one. We give a beautiful Watch as a premium to anyone for selling 15 pieces of our handsome jewelry for 15c. each, consisting of: Handmade Ring, Ear Drops, Pin, Ladies' Brooch or Lace Pin, Locket, Etc., Etc. Simply send your name and address and we will send you the 15 pieces of jewelry postpaid. When sold, send us the \$1.50, and we will send you the handsome Gold laid watch. We trust you and will take back all you cannot sell. We propose to give away these watches simply to advertise our business. No catch-words in this advertisement. We mean just what we say. You require no capital while working for us. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address, SAFE DEPOSIT WATCH CO., New York City.

FAT FOLKS reduced 1/2 pounds a month. 50c per box. Send 4 cents for sample box, etc. HALL CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 186 St. Louis, Mo.



SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c, but we will accept 10c. If you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



Ward's Horn of Plenty

Our famous no-middlemen system of providing all the luxuries and necessities of life has been adopted by two million people who appreciate our ability to help them make four dollars do the work of five. **THE HORN OF PLENTY IS OPEN TO YOU—WILL YOU TRY IT?**

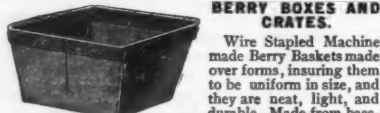
ANNOUNCEMENT—The spring and summer edition of our catalogue No. 70 will be ready March 15th. It will be the finest and most complete book of its kind ever published, containing over 1,000 pages and 17,000 illustrations. It costs us almost a dollar to publish and distribute this catalogue, but we will send it to you for 15c, by mail or express prepaid. Almost any family can save \$100.00 a year by having our catalogue. Send for it today and enclose 15 cents to partially pay postage or expressage. If you already have our No. 70 catalogue don't send for another as we intend to mail you the supplement mentioned below.

IF YOU HAVE ORDERED goods from us in the past year, we will send you a 100-page supplement containing all additions to our stock since No. 70 catalogue was issued. It will not be necessary for you to ask for this supplement as we want you to have it and will send it anyway.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER ORDERED goods from us or had our big catalogue, send 15c today and get our latest, it's the key to the door of prosperity.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

The House that tells the truth.



BERRY BOXES AND CRATES.

Wire Stapled Machine made Berry Baskets made over forms, insuring them to be uniform in size, and they are neat, light, and durable. Made from basswood, poplar, and maple. Price, \$2.50 per M; in 10,000 lots at \$2.40 per M. Send 2 cent stamp for sample and circular. **ANDREW REASH,** New Springfield, Ohio.



BERRY BASKETS.

We sell our machine-made standard quart Berry Baskets with staple in bottom, at \$2.40 per 1,000. Lower price in larger lots. Write for descriptive catalogue.

WEBSTER BASKET COMPANY, Box 431. Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y.

FRUIT PACKAGES OF ALL KINDS.

Also, BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES. Why not order now and get the discount allowed on winter orders. Price list FREE. Address, **Berlin Fruit Box Co.**

BERLIN HEIGHTS, ERIK COUNTY, OHIO.

BASKETS. BASKETS. BASKETS.

Berry, Peach, and Grape Baskets and in the flat. Prices until June 1st: 1000 qts. or pts., \$2.50; 5000 qts. or pts., \$12.00; 10,000 qts. or pts., \$23.00; 20,000 qts. or pts., \$45.00.

WEST WEBSTER BASKET CO., Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.



Berry Boxes and Baskets

Fruit and Vegetable Packages of every kind. Send for catalogue. **New Albany Box & Basket Co.,** New Albany, Ind.

PICKETT'S CRATES and BASKETS

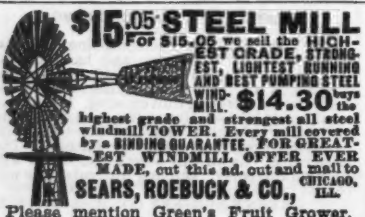
Are Superior to any in use. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List. Address, **W. PICKETT,** ANDOVER, O.

Free Rupture Cure

If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 1281 Main Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not, get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation, or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUT" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine island walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off. Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. "Walnut" Hair Stain will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. Price 60 cents a bottle, postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a sample bottle postpaid for 20c. **PACIFIC TRADING CO.,** Dist. Office 12, St. Louis, Mo.



\$15.05 STEEL MILL For \$15.05 we sell the HIGHEST GRADE, STRONGEST, LIGHTEST RUNNING AND BEST PUMPING STEEL WINDMILL. **\$14.30** highest grade and strongest all steel windmill TOWER. Every mill covered by a BINDING GUARANTEE. FOR GREAT-EST WINDMILL OFFER EVER MADE, cut this ad. out and mail to **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,** CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

The Banyan Tree.

Branching so broad and long, that in the ground The bending twigs take root, and daughters grow About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade, High over-arched, with echoing walks between. There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat, Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds At loopholes cut through thickest shade. **Milton.**

Roasting.

Roasting means to heat violently, and is done either before an open fire, or in a hot oven without any water. The object beside making the meat fit for food, is to quickly harden the albumen on the outside of the meat, so that the juices and goodness of the meat may be kept inside; the softening of the fibres is also accomplished. The meat should be seared first either by placing it in the pan on the top of the range, or by having the oven very hot to begin with. The first method is better.

For roasting meats the method adopted should be the one that preserves the juices within the meat in the most perfect manner, thus rendering it sweet, juicy and tender. Salt and water have a tendency to extract the juices of the meat and toughen it, and basting is a troublesome, as well as a damaging process. Searing almost instantly coats the cut sides of a piece of meat, and prevents the escape of the juices in the process of roasting, while a firm steady heat gently but thoroughly cooks it, thus preserving the juices and flavor.

Hard to Explain.

Frank Anderson was for years a well known commercial traveler, who made Galena. He was passionately fond of honey, and the proprietor of the Galena hotel, at which he always stopped always had some on hand for him. On one trip Anderson took his wife along, and as he approached Galena he mentioned to her that he was getting to a place where he could have honey. When the pair were sitting at the supper table that night no honey appeared, and Anderson said sharply to the head waiter, "Where is my honey?" The waiter smiled and said, "You mean the little black haired one? Oh, she don't work here now." And the "Republican" says that Anderson never did get it fixed up satisfactorily with his wife.—Exchange.

"As bearing upon the influence of growing a crop in an orchard, experiments conducted in an apple orchard in Illinois showed that the percentage of water in the upper 27 inches of the soil where clean cultivation was practiced, was 12; in the soil where oats were allowed to grow, 8, and where grass was allowed to grow, 8 per cent. This means a difference in the upper three feet of the soil between the cultivated part of the orchard and the part where oats or grass were allowed to grow, of 420,000 pounds of water, or 210 tons, all of which would be available to the trees. Illustrations of this kind could be multiplied to great number."

We can use postage stamps in payment for subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower. Where convenient send one-cent postage stamps.

Rest for Women.

The rest hour is quite as necessary to women in summer as in winter. There are very few people who are not better for going away by themselves, if only fifteen minutes or half an hour, during the day. Lie down on the bed or lounge, allow the muscles to relax, and try to banish all perplexing thoughts. Make certain that you will never be interrupted or subject to call during these few moments, and the habit of sleep will come to you. A rest of even ten minutes, free from interruption, will do more toward soothing the nerves than four times the same length of time spent lying down with noisy children near, or thoughtless persons discussing the last fashion. The important matter is to secure for the tired worker absolute peace at the rest hour. Even without sleep it is better than a rest hour amid noisy surroundings in sleep which is almost certain to be a troubled one. As a matter of ceremony, the rest hour should be insisted on, because work done after it is certain to be so much better that it much more than makes up for the time taken from work. Work accomplished with the nerves exhausted never amounts to as much as work done when the energies are fresh.

The woman who works will probably go on working at her underpaid daily tasks to the end, with her ambitions all laid on the shelf, content if able to earn the stipend necessary for her daily existence or those who are dependent upon her. One of the blessings given to women by the new century should be to educate her as her brothers are educated with the idea of choosing and working at some profession or business as soon as her education is finished, without any regard to her parents' ability to support her. If she marries early and does not avail herself of her privileges there is no harm done; if not, she has a career and can follow it with some chance of success. For a young woman to work now means that for pecuniary reasons she is obliged to, but if the above result could be brought about she would work in order to become independent and happy.

Formula for Outside Paint.—This proves very satisfactory after five years' application, is as bright as when first laid, and appears to stand the weather well, says "Canadian Horticulturist." Take 1 gallon linseed oil, 10 pounds dry zinc paint and 10 pounds whiting and reduce to a paste; dissolve 1 pound potash; reduce with skim milk thin enough to spread as freely as oil paint. Ground zinc may be used, but does not require so much oil. I was a practical house painter for more than twenty-five years, using French zinc almost entirely for outside work, and am surprised at the result of the above.

The man who wishes to be his own master—to be employer instead of employee—need not despair, even though he have but little capital. He can have his wish if he will keep out of the comparatively small number of industries which demand great capital as a condition of cheap production, and confine himself to some one of the myriads of minor industries which do not excite the cupidity of the great manufacturer or attract the attention of the promoter.

The Bee Hums in the Meadow.

Will T. Hale, in New York Times. I'm getting weary, Molly, of our visit here in town. Though daughter's done her very best to keep homesickness down, With sixty years spent on the farm, the town don't seem to be, For all its gayety an' sich, the fittest place fer me, It's true the girls is married an' the boys is gone away, An' home is sorter like ourselves—a bit run down an' gray, But still I want to git back there whar' life flows slow an' sweet, With bee-hums in the meadows an' the patridge in the wheat.

I've read the volumes, Molly, my daughter had me read; I've gone about the city twice an' all its sights I've seed; But—will you b'lieve it!—lookin' down there on the cold an' slush, There comes a flood o' memories an' a sort o' solemn hush. I see the children rompin' round the premises once more, An' sproutin' jonquills in the yard an' roses by the door— An' then I somehow hear 'twixt me an' noises of the street, The bee-hums in the meadows an' the patridge in the wheat.

Where Are the Experiment Stations Located?

The readers of Green's Fruit Grower are scattered all over this country and many of them write for information about insects, diseases, etc., stating that they do not know where their state experiment stations are located, else they would write their station. Here is a hint for experiment stations to do a little advertising, or in some way to inform the people of their state where they may be found. We give below the location of every experiment station in the United States:

Alabama, Auburn; Arizona, Tucson; Arkansas, Fayetteville; California, Berkeley; Colorado, Fort Collins; Connecticut, Mansfield, New Haven; Delaware, Newark, Dover; Florida, Lake City, Tallahassee; Georgia, Athens; Idaho, Moscow; Illinois, Urbana; Indiana, Lafayette; Iowa, Ames; Kansas, Manhattan; Kentucky, Lexington, Frankfort; Louisiana, Baton Rouge, New Orleans; Maine, Orono; Maryland, College Park; Massachusetts, Amherst; Michigan, Agricultural College; Minnesota, Minneapolis; Mississippi, Agricultural College, Westside; Missouri, Columbia; Montana, Bozeman; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Durham; New Jersey, New Brunswick; New Mexico, Mesilla Park; New York, Ithaca; North Carolina, Raleigh; North Dakota, Fargo; Ohio, Columbus; Oklahoma, Stillwater; Oregon, Corvallis; Pennsylvania, State College; Rhode Island, Kingston; South Carolina, Clemson College, Orangeburg; South Dakota, Brookings; Tennessee, Knoxville; Texas, College Station; Utah, Logan; Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Blacksburg, Hampton; Washington, Pullman; West Virginia, Morgantown, Farm; Wisconsin, Madison; Wyoming, Laramie.

The up-to-date train robber finds it safer and more profitable to conduct a railway restaurant.

You Are a Reader

of Green's Fruit Grower, and for that reason you are entitled to one bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine for trial, if you need it and write for it. One small dose a day of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine cures the most troublesome cases of constipation and you are at once relieved from the torture and danger of that common trouble. The same wonderful medicine cures the worst cases of stomach trouble and it is a speedy cure for all depraved conditions of the mucous membranes, including catarrh in the head, stomach, bowels and urinary organs. Send a letter or postal card at once to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and prove by a free trial that Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine cures all stomach troubles, constipation, catarrh, congestion and disease of kidneys, inflammation of bladder and enlargement of prostate gland, to stay cured. Write now for a free bottle. It will be sent promptly free and prepaid.

Special Free Offer

TO GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER READERS ONLY.

A special arrangement has been made with the Valley Farmer by which that excellent publication can be obtained ONE YEAR FREE by readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. The Valley Farmer is one of the best farm papers in the West, and will tell you more about agricultural and live stock conditions in the great Southwest than any other publication. It is filled with up-to-date reading matter in the breezy style of the West. The publishers have generously offered to send The Farmer a whole year absolutely free to any reader of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who will send them Ten Cents, which barely pays cost of mailing. Regular subscription price 30 cents. The offer must be accepted within four weeks, and under no circumstances will the offer hold good unless it is stated in your letter that you are a reader of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. Address,

THE VALLEY FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Willow Bark a Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of recent date contains an account of a most remarkable discovery for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia by the active principle of the bark of a certain kind of willow tree which has the wonderful power of neutralizing the acid in the system so that rheumatism affections cannot exist. Dr. Stephenson, of 4 Irvington street, Boston, Mass., is the successful specialist who has the honor of discovering this certain cure. The Inquirer wired its Boston correspondent to interview the doctor and this is what he said regarding his discovery: "I tested this remedy in hundreds of cases before I made it public. I can cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, gout, etc., without disturbing the stomach in the least, and in a marvelously short time. I do not know the limitations if there be any, for nearly all cases which I have taken have been pronounced as hopeless. I have recently so thoroughly perfected it, that I can cure a person just as surely by sending the treatment direct to their home, if they write me a full description of their case, as by talking to and treating them in person." Should any of our readers be interested it would be to their advantage to write him.

SALZER'S SEEDS

Beardless Barley
Is prodigiously prolific, yielding in 1901 for Mr. Wells, Orleans Co., New York, 100 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. That pays.

20th Century Oats.
The oat marvel, producing from 200 to 300 bus. per acre. Salzer's Oats are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best! That pays.

Three Eared Corn.
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VAN DEMAN PAPERS

FRUIT NOTES FROM THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Within the last two months I have been constantly engaged in talking before the farmers' institutes in Maryland and New York and many interesting and instructive things have been discussed. It is evident that the farmers are learning more than ever before about their business, and, among other things, that fruit growing is usually the most profitable part of their work.

NURSERY SWINDLERS.

In one section of Maryland there were a number of well meaning and apparently intelligent farmers who had been induced to invest considerable money with a set of sharpers representing a nursery in western Ohio. The plan was to sell them 100 trees to be planted on one acre of land, consisting of apple, pear, peach and plum trees. They were to be set among each other after a very elaborate plan. The apple trees were to be Wisconsin Spy, Milwaukee, and some other equally new and untried kinds. Some of the varieties of the other fruits were equally new and unknown, but they were lauded by the agents as being just the kinds to suit these Maryland farmers. The price to be paid was \$100, of which \$50 must be cash on delivery of the trees and the other \$50 to be paid in fruit at the end of five years.

Now the truth is that 100 trees are usually too many on one acre, and besides, it is not a good plan to plant stone and pome fruits on the same land at the same time. Again, the varieties I heard mentioned are untried in Maryland and almost surely not suited to that region, if anywhere. Furthermore the first \$50 paid in cash, is about four times that of good trees that may be had of nearly any good nursery nearer home; and the agents were perfectly safe in waiting to get the other \$50 out of a fruit crop. Moreover, what surety is there that such schemers have furnished really good varieties of any kind of fruit? The wonder is that there are people enough to agree to such fakish terms.

In the vicinity of Sodus, N. Y., I found that another gang of sharpers purporting to be from Rochester, N. Y., have sold a lot of peach trees at \$25 per 100, said to be budded on plum roots. They have claimed that such trees will never take peach yellows and that the only really good peach growers have peach trees on plum roots. These claims are absolutely untrue for both have been proven so by experiment. They are false representations and as the trees are not to be delivered until this spring there is time for the victims to unite and resist their delivery, on the ground of false representations. No reasonable jury would decide in favor of these rascals. Good trees can be bought for about \$10 per 100.

I also heard more of the results of the peach tree swindle that was perpetrated in the same vicinity about three or four years ago by the agent of another prominent and fraudulent nursery firm in the same part of Ohio. These scamps sold trees of Daniel Boone and some other equally little known, or possibly, mythical kinds. Some of the trees have borne miserable little peaches and the trees have either been dug up or rebudded with better kinds at great expense. Others proved to be Elberta, which is a very profitable variety, but was not included in the list as sold. The fact is that trees were bought wherever they could be obtained the most cheaply, and relabeled to coincide with the sales the agents made. They claimed that it was necessary to charge \$15 per 100 for the new and choice varieties they made believe they were selling, which was almost three times the price asked at that time for good peach trees by reliable nurserymen. Many thousands of dollars were thus taken, unjustly, out of the pockets of trustful people in Wayne and other counties along Lake Ontario within a year or two.

Who is going to be swindled this year by some such schemers? They first tell something that is plausible, or perhaps true, to gain confidence and then something that the unsuspecting person is not certain about and finally the deliberate falsehood. He gets his victim out beyond his depth and then put him under.

HEADING APPLE TREES.

There were frequent discussions by the best fruit growers in both Maryland and New York about the best plans for training apple trees. A few believed in the old plan of having high heads, while nearly all were in favor of having them lower than they are usually seen in the

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orchards. There seems to be no very good reasons for tall trunks on apple trees. The one most frequently advanced at the meetings, was that they gave opportunity for cultivating under the branches. Another was that the fruit could not drag the branches to the ground as when the heads were low.

The reasons for low heads were numerous and quite clearly stated. The lower the heads the less purchase the wind has upon the roots and the less likely the trees are to be disturbed. Low heads are easier sprayed than those which are high. The fruit is more easily gathered from such trees. There is less liability to sunscald where the trunks are protected by the low branches. The Flatheaded Borer will not like work where the trunk and large branches are shaded. It was also claimed that it is not necessary to cultivate close to the trunks, because no grass or weeds of consequence can grow in the shade, and it is not well to disturb the large brace roots by the plow or any other tool.

The plan of having the main branches to all come out at once place was condemned, because of the great danger of splitting at the forks and too open heads. The preferable way is to have the branches come out from a central stem, alternately, and from the beginning of the head to the top. This divides the strain and balances the tree. It also admits of such pruning as will admit the light and air better than where all the large branches diverge from one point.

WHEN AND HOW OFTEN TO SPRAY.
Contrary to the former belief of many it seems to be quite well proved by experience that the first effective spraying should be with both Bordeaux mixture and some arsenical preparation just as the buds are ready to open and not sooner. This kills the larger part of the spores of the curl leaf of the peach and those of the other fungus diseases on the apple, pear, quince and plum. It also kills many of the insects which eat the buds and opening foliage. The next application should be only on the apple and pear and just after the petals have dropped from the young fruit. Both mixtures should be used at this time, also, in order to kill both enemies. If this spraying is thoroughly done there will be few of the codlin moth worms left to make a second brood, and a second application of this kind will hardly be necessary on the apple and pear trees.

SCRAPING THE BARK OF TREES.

After much experience it is found that the old practice of scraping the bark of fruit trees is of little or no value, provided they are well sprayed to kill both insects and fungus diseases. The bark is a natural protection which is of some benefit to the tree in preserving it from the ill effects of sudden changes of temperature.—H. E. Van Deman.

C. A. Green has an entertainment which may be easily prepared and given anywhere, which represents the "Peace Conference of The Hague," representing the kings, queens or rulers of the nations of the earth on the stage at once, each one having a little speech to make on the subject of peace between the nations. Price of this entertainment is 25 cents post paid. Address, Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

An experienced woman recommends the following recipe for making a liniment to use for burns, cuts, bruises, stiff necks or joints, sore throats, bunions and several other ills: Put a pint of kerosene into a quart bottle, add as much camphor gum as will dissolve, adding a little more gum day by day for three days; then add a half a pint of sweet oil, shake thoroughly, cork well, and put in a safe place for future use.

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Childhood Memories.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A fashionably dressed woman stood before her mirror arranging her toilet. I, her old playmate sat near by, watching her and listening as she sang softly:

The sweet brier under the windowill,
Which the early birds made glad,
And the damask rose by the garden fence
Were all the flowers we had.

Turning to me she said: "I loved them better than all the wealth of our city greenhouses. If I could go back to my childhood days, and lie in my attic chamber, listening to the patter of the rain upon the roof, and draw long sweet breaths of the fragrant sweet-brier I should be blissfully happy."

I looked at this woman of the world, this leader of fashion, from whose cheek the damask had faded. I could remember when the rose by the garden fence was not more beautiful in its delicate coloring than her cheeks. I had come from country home to visit her. I had thought her a bit hard hearted, with a stately dignity, and a love for fashion, fine clothes and society. She had hidden her childhood love for simple things from sight. As I looked at her, sadly thinking how happy she used to be with her flowers, she gathered the beautiful roses and laid her cheek against them and I saw tears like dewdrops fall upon their crimson petals.

A great joy thrilled through my heart, for, in those tears I saw a glimpse of her former self, which I feared had been swallowed up in fashionable life. I feared she had forgotten her simple childhood home in her present magnificence. Forgotten how:

The old brown homestead reared its walls,
From the wayside dust aloof,
Where the apple boughs could almost cast
Their fruit upon its roof.

As she fastened the roses upon her dress and gave the last finishing touches to her elaborate toilet, she dropped all her former restraint, and with no one but her old school friend to listen, talked of her old home, of her life at grandma's and the wonderful garden where—

Morning glories and larkspur stood,
Close to the neighborly daffodil,
Cabbage rose and southern wood,
Roamed through the beds at their own sweet will.

Many years have passed since then,
Grandma's house is empty and still,
Grandma's babies have grown to men,
And the roses grow wild o'er the window-sill.

"I pity the children who have never lived in the country," she said. "They have missed something they can never glean from city life. Children need the dirt, the freedom and the flowers, they need the memory too, when they grow old. I do indeed feel sorry for those who have no grandma's garden to remember." Then she sang softly:

The children are better men to-day,
For the cakes and rose leaves and garden walks,
And grandma's welcome so far away,
And the old sweet-William upon their stalks.

It was a real pleasure to me to know that the old love for flowers had not died out; but when I inquired why she did not have them scattered about her beautiful home, for I knew she had ample means to gratify this taste, she replied wearily, "Oh, the servants are so careless, they spill water upon the plush table scarfs and polished wood." Poor woman, she had nearly crushed all the natural love out of her heart by the slavery chains of plush and heavy draperies and shining wood. God's sunlight faded her carpets and the want of it had faded her cheeks. If it were not for the sweet memories of her childhood and youth her life would be a mockery. Just so long as she can speak of them I shall know that there is still a natural freshness in her heart. When one ceases to love flowers for their own sweet sakes, they have almost ceased to love the kind Father that gave them, and by His tender love makes even the tiny grass blade a comfort and blessing.

To make chocolate caramels, put in a saucepan half a cupful each of molasses, of white sugar and of brown sugar, a cupful of grated or milk. Stir the mixture constantly over the fire until it reaches the hard-boil stage. Then add a teaspoonful of vanilla and turn it onto a buttered tin, making the paste an inch thick. Mark it into inch squares and cut before it is quite cold.

Milk Toast.—Make dipped toast, then pour over it a white sauce made by melting 1 teaspoonful butter in a saucepan, adding 1 tablespoonful flour, stirring until smooth, then adding 1 cup milk seasoned with 1 saltspoonful salt, 1-4 saltspoonful pepper; boil 3 minutes stirring constantly.

Salted Almonds—When these almonds were first sold by confectioners they brought \$1 a pound. It is cheaper and better to make them at home and have them fresh. Purchase Jordan almonds, which have a hard shell that keeps the nut from drying. They are 25 cents or less in the shell and about 60 cents without. Buy them in the shell to insure their being soft and tender. Crack them and blanch them by throwing them into boiling water, and in five minutes throwing off the water and rubbing the skins off with a towel. To each cupful of blanched almonds add a tablespoonful of sweet olive oil and toss the nuts about until they are well coated. Let the nuts stand an hour, then sprinkle over every cupful of nuts a tablespoonful of fine table salt. Put the salted nuts in clean baking pans and set them into an oven of moderate heat, and let them become crisp and a delicate brown. They should not remain in the oven over fifteen minutes.

There is an unwritten law regarding the accompaniments of various dishes which is changeless in the daily bill of fare. Who, for example, would serve roast turkey without cranberry sauce, lamb without pease, venison without currant jelly, roast pork without apple sauce or fish without cabbage? With veal, lamb and all other white meats, peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, and, in fact, most vegetables growing above ground are best. With roasts, turnips, carrots, parsnips, corn, asparagus, onions and tomatoes are all suitable. Spinach is usually served with veal, and mashed turnip and onions with roast pork. For fowl, potatoes are generally mashed; for roast pork, baked, for roast beef, peeled and baked in the pan with the meat, and for fish, fried.

Pearl Pudding—Three tablespoonfuls of pearl tapioca, cooked in boiling water till softened, and then boiled with one quart of milk and one small cup of sugar. When boiled, stir this into the beaten yolks of four eggs. Flavor with vanilla, and pour into pudding dish. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Place this over the pudding, dropping it off the end of a fork so that it does not go on smoothly. Grate some lemon rind over this and brown slightly in a quick oven, and you have a pretty and palatable dessert.

Scrambled eggs with mushrooms are served on toast. Break one cupful of mushrooms into small pieces, dredge them with flour and put them into the saucepan with three tablespoonfuls of butter, a few drops of onion juice, salt and paprika. Cook for ten minutes. Beat three eggs slightly, not separating them, and season them with salt and pepper to taste. Add them to the mushrooms and scrape them from the bottom as they cook until the mixture is thick and creamy.

Soft Cooked Eggs—Pour boiling water around the eggs in a saucepan, allowing about a pint of water to every egg, being sure that they are entirely covered with water; take the saucepan from the range and leave the eggs in the water for 9 or 10 minutes, according to the size of the eggs; when they are cooked the white should be soft, jelly-like and digestible; if the saucepan is covered, after it has been taken from the range, 6 or 7 minutes is sufficient time to allow for cooking the eggs.

Dipped Toast—Put 1 cup of boiling water, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1-4 teaspoonful salt, in a shallow basin and put on the back of stove; dip the toasted bread into the mixture, turn it over and lift on a heated platter.

Cranberry Culture.

Three hundred thousand bushels is New Jersey's contribution to the cranberry crop of the United States for 1901. There are three bushels to a barrel, and the grower will give thanks for his harvest this year at the rate of \$5 a barrel.

Although the crop is a large one, aggregating 1,000,000 bushels the country over, the housewife has paid, and will pay, from 5 to 10 cents a quart; more often the latter figure, according to the price the marketman or grocer considers to fit the occasion. The total value of this year's cranberry crop from the producers' standpoint is \$1,700,000. It will cost the consumer \$3,000,000.

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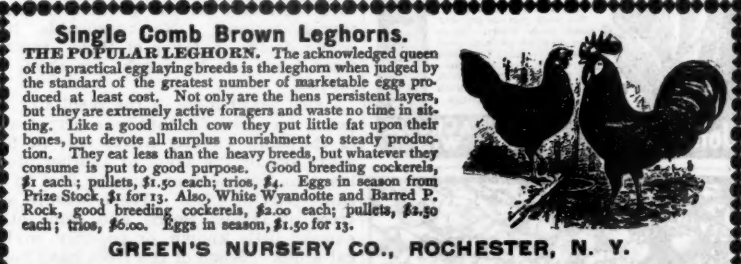
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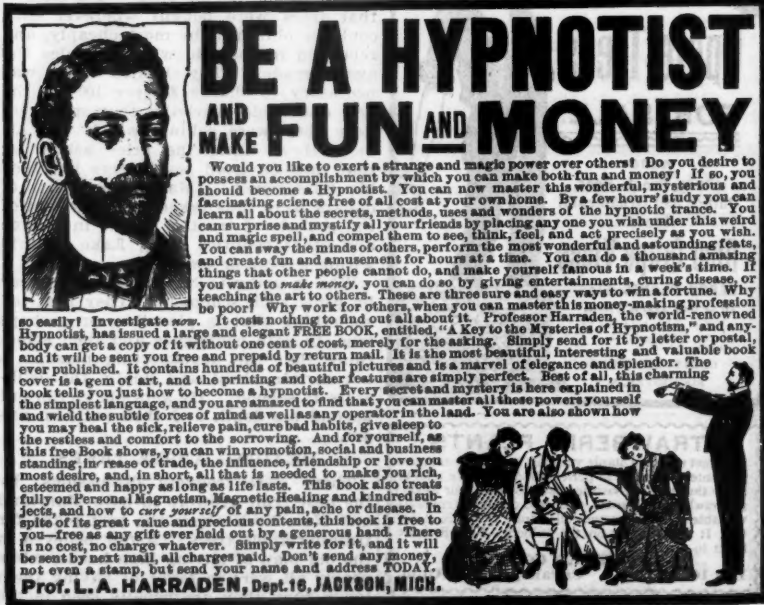
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Notes from the Nursery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. Burson.

The thermometer indicated that it was close to zero the other morning when I happened to drop into a neighboring horse barn, (I am glad it was not in our neighborhood,) and saw a man take a bridle from a peg, walk up to a noble looking animal in the stall, and without a word or perhaps a thought, put the frozen steel in the animal's mouth. Oh, the shame of it. Had I been stabbed at that moment I could not have felt it more. I hear of others who never warm a bit when frosted, and believe that it behooves every horse owner to see that his animals are treated humanely in this respect.

Some fifteen years ago we secured strips of old zinc for tree labels and although since that time we have tried many other kinds of label, we have found nothing that will equal it. Of the kinds tried some could not stand the weather and a good sou'wester whisked them off presumably to other counties at the rate they went across lots, some got overlooked and cut into the limbs, others (the white painted labels) the paint peeled off. But these 15 year old zinc fellows are there (some of them) to-day, and I have just bought 75 pounds more old zinc to make some more. I'll rip off every other kind of label that bothers or is likely to bother and put on this good old friend on every fruiting tree in the nursery.

February 3d six carloads of manure, one of box lumber, one of baled shavings for bedding, and one of corn and bran for horse feed, are expected in this week. This will make it interesting for a number of men and horses, especially if the roads are bad. We are now experiencing our annual early February blizzard and the drifts are piling up.

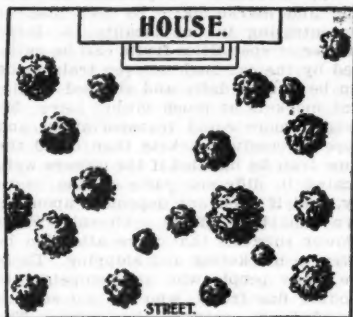
Eggs at 30 cents a dozen and yet the man who carried a crate of poultry shipped by us the other day to the station, couldn't get the two or three eggs out of the crate that the hens laid on the way down.

Who can tell why it is that if we find that there is one rabbit living in a rail pile near that block of trees December 1st and hustle it out and kill it that before the week is out there will be another filling its place. Hustle this one out too and kill it and eat it so that there can be no mistake about its being destroyed, and in another week's time there are the unquestionable tracks in the snow around that pile and in the tree block of a third rabbit. This young or old fellow shares the same fate as the other two and within two days some one brings word that there is another rabbit living in the same harbor where the others were dispatched from. This has actually occurred here this winter. At the time of killing each of the rabbits there was positively no tracks in the snow of any except the one destroyed. Where did they come from? How did they know that the home was vacant? Why didn't all four live together in one little house?

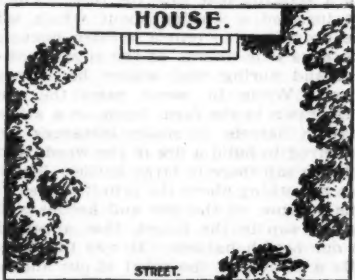
One of the dangers in the nursery at this season is now seen in the many rows or parts of rows of two and three year old apples, pears, etc., buried above the main branches with snow. As soon as the snow stops drifting, we will save the trees by treading so that when the settling occurs it will settle away from the trees and not drag the limbs down and strip them off. Then there is that nice block of two year old Red Cross, buried at least four feet deep, owing to the large hazelnut hedge. Many of them will undoubtedly be broken down and lost when a genuine thaw sets in, as the weight of snow must be immense. It is noted also that some of the fruiting peach and plum trees are buried unusually deep and must be trod around to save some of the best limbs.

A large consignment of many thousands of apple seedlings have just been received and these will be gone over soon. Some will be laid aside, trimmed and put ready for planting out in nursery rows in the spring for next season's budding, while others will be taken in hand by the grafters and grafted roots put up ready for spring planting.

About Planting Lawns.



The above cut illustrates the wrong way of planting lawns or yards in front of houses, and this wrong way is the manner in which the majority of inexperienced people plant trees or shrubs, or locate flower beds. The result of this bad planting is that there is no lawn plot, it is difficult to run a lawn mower about such promiscuous grounds, and the trees or shrubs in front of the house obstruct the view.



The second illustration shows the right way of planting a lawn or yard, no matter how large it may be. Notice that the trees, shrubbery or beds of flowers are on the borders of the plot leaving the center open and unobstructed for the lawn; and remember that a lawn like this is the most beautiful object that can be introduced on the home ground, if well kept. This illustration was designed by landscape gardener Olmsted, the most competent man in this country, at the suggestion of the Civic Improvement association, of Dayton, Ohio. His rules for planting briefly stated are as follows: First, open centers. Second, plant in masses. Third, avoid straight lines in planting.

Many readers of Green's Fruit Grower are writing us for information as to when they shall plant and what they shall plant. Above illustration will give them an idea. If the home lot embraces an acre or several acres, surround the entire acre with trees and shrubbery, after the suggestions made in the above cut, showing the right way. The outer lines of the border should be planted to strong growing trees, such as elm, maple, basswood, poplar, and in front of these lower growing shrubs or trees can be planted, or an occasional bed may circle in towards the lawn from this border of trees and shrubs. Never under any circumstances plant a bed in the center of a lawn.

Why do we prune fruit trees? First, to keep the fruit bearing branches as near the ground as possible in order that the fruit may be more easily gathered. Second, to reduce the number of fruit bearing branches, so that the trees may not over bear. Third, to admit a reasonable amount of sunlight and ventilation through the top of the tree. Where the head of the tree is too dense the fruit does not color so well; but where the head is opened up so that the whole blast of summer sun enters, the tree may be damaged. Fourth, to admit cultivation reasonably near the tree unless it is desired to let the branches remain near the ground in which case the ground will be so densely shaded, cultivation will not be necessary near the

tree. Fifth to lessen the excessive vigorous growth. Sixth, to remove branches that cross or interfere with each other. Seventh, to open up the head of the tree so that the pickers may gain easy access to the fruit. Eighth, to compel the trees to adopt some particular desired form, so that an orchard may have a uniform appearance.

Wm. Rickard, sr., asks Green's Fruit Grower how to make white wash and how to apply it to rough kitchen walls that have been white washed many times. A friend who is an expert at such work as this, says that old kitchen walls that have been white washed over and over again, should have the rough and loose old white wash scraped off from the walls thoroughly before applying the new wash. This old flakey white wash can be removed by a sharp knife, chisel, or something of that kind. After this old material has been removed and the walls are reasonably smooth, sponge off the surface of the wall with strong vinegar. Then give the walls a covering of sizing, which is simply a thin solution of ordinary glue and water. Apply hot with a white wash brush; after this sizing has dried, which will be several hours, the white wash may be applied and it will hold firmly. This expert's formula for making white wash is to get fresh unslaked lime, place in a 12 quart pail, and pour upon it enough water to thoroughly wet the entire mass. Let this stand for 24 hours. Then remove a portion of this lime putty thus prepared into another pail and dilute it with enough water to make it the consistency of cream. Into every 12 quarts of this creamy white mix thoroughly a large handful of salt. This salt will make the white wash more like paint, and will prevent its rubbing off easily. If you wish to remove the yellow tint of the natural white wash, add a little bluing such as is used by your wife in washing, which will give it a slight bluish tint. This covering of white wash is a great purifier, destroying all germs upon the walls or other surfaces thus covered. We white wash the stone walls inside our house cellars and stable cellar, thus destroying myriads of germs of the various kinds and also making the cellar much lighter. Such a white wash is desirable for the trunks of fruit trees.

It is estimated that \$80,000,000 worth of strawberries were sold and consumed in this country last season. Possibly this is an exaggeration but it cannot be doubted that the strawberry is a popular fruit, and one that is looked forward to each season with great expectations by many people. I for one look anxiously forward to the development of the strawberry beds, and when the season draws to a close a feeling of sadness comes over me. I am a friend of the strawberry.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1902.



EDITORIAL

Delays in Getting Green's Fruit Grower.

Our readers will please notice that our paper as now printed cannot always reach them as early as did the old style with larger pages, owing to the fact that in the present form, which must be printed on slow press, it takes several weeks to print and mail 100,000 copies, which is the number we are now printing and mailing. Therefore do not feel alarmed if you do not receive Green's Fruit Grower at as early a date as formerly. Our paper in its old form of large pages was printed on a fast press, all the printing being done in a day or two, whereas now it requires several weeks to do the printing alone.

A spray calendar is what you need. Send to your experiment station for this spray calendar. It tells you how to spray, what kind of spray to use, and how to make the spray mixture with other valuable information. Send for it now and be prepared for this important work.

M. J. Sowers, of Pennsylvania, says that his paper advises the spraying of fruit trees in March with a mixture of salt, lime and sulphur, to be applied boiling hot, to kill the San Jose scale, and asks whether in our opinion the boiling hot mixture would not injure the trees. The hot mixture certainly would destroy any foliage it came in contact with. If applied to the bark and branches of the trees when there is no foliage upon them, by use of the spray pump, the mixture would have cooled before reaching the tree. The idea of having the mixture boiling hot is probably to have it work better through the spray pump. But the mixture spoken of has a rival, since an application of crude petroleum oil has been found to be equally effective in destroying the scale. This spraying of the trees with crude petroleum oil should be done before the leaves start or the buds expand, since the oil spray would destroy the leaves if applied late in the spring.

A hunter traveling in the mountains in search for a dinner, passed many uninviting places, and finally came to a home which "looked like a standing invitation to come in." Does your home look like a standing invitation to come in, let me ask? Every home is expressive of some one thing more than another. Some houses and grounds are repulsive. It is not necessary to keep a bull dog at such a home to keep you from entering, for you have no inclination to enter. You see nothing to attract you, everything is bleak and barren. But there are other homes that induce you to pause with admiration, places so home-like and so inviting, with sunny verandas, well kept lawns and walks, with carefully arranged flower beds, which present a "standing invitation to come in."

Did you ever lose an old home? Were you ever compelled by legal proceedings to leave the place where you have lived all your life, and which you have each year embellished, and which has each year become dearer to you? A reader of Green's Fruit Grower writes that she has a home in the country where she has lived nearly all the years of her life. She has delighted in this home, and has each year added something to its attractiveness, until the place is in fact a part of herself. Not only this but the locality and people about have become dear to her. Now in her old age through a misfortune over which she has no control, she is about to be

driven from this home into the cold uncharitable world. Can you imagine a sadder case?

D. W. Dwin of the state of Washington writes Green's Fruit Grower that Ben Davis is the leading commercial apple in his locality on account of its productiveness and fine keeping qualities, also for its attractive appearance, but the climate does not ripen and color Ben Davis as it does in other localities, therefore they are looking for a fruit more particularly desirable for that locality. This question has been voted upon by ballot, and the varieties selected for the best market varieties are Rome Beauty and Jonathan. These are certainly two valuable varieties. Rome Beauty is an apple that originated in New York state many years ago the value of which was not appreciated, owing to the fact that it was a slow grower in the nursery.

E. F. Woodhull asks our opinion of the monopoly which congress has given to fourteen manufacturing companies which have the exclusive right or privilege of making free rural delivery mail boxes. He intimates that these fourteen companies are liable to combine and form a trust, compelling farmers to pay outrageous prices for these boxes, and farmers are compelled to use those particular boxes if any, as he understands. The opinion of Green's Fruit Grower is that if congress has acted as he states it was not a wise move. It is our opinion, however, that every farmer can put up boxes of his own manufacture if he sees fit.

Some people claim that a northern slope is the best locality for an orchard, since a northern slope is later and the buds will not start so early in the spring and are not so liable to be injured by late spring frosts. I have no orchards on northern slopes and cannot speak from experience, but I have noticed that the snow remains much longer on land that slopes to the north, and I am inclined to favor the theory that northern slopes may be the best.

Since the garden must be cultivated and planted very early in the spring, it should be well drained. No garden can give the best results without being tile drained. Place the tiles not farther than 12 to 15 feet apart. This tile drain not only enables you to plant the garden earlier but it makes the soil warmer, since the escape of water permits the ground to dry and the seeds to germinate thus promoting the growth of your fruit and vegetables.

Thanks to the pioneers in horticulture. Many of these pioneers engaged in the work simply for the love of it. They did not hope for great rewards in the way of profit. Without the influence of their work we would not at the present day enjoy such great horticultural prosperity. The pioneers were like those early backwoodsmen who went through the country blazing the trees so that others who followed might find their way or even penetrate farther into the unknown. I remember one of these pioneers, who many years before vineyards were thought of in Western New York, planted a vineyard of several acres on a sunny hill side, sheltered on the west by a woodland; this was before the days of the Concord. He planted of necessity such varieties as Isabella, Catawba, and others long since discarded in this part of the country. He met with great success in so far as his vines were loaded with fruit, but it rarely ripened since his varieties were the late ripening kind, thus he received no further reward than the knowledge of being in advance of his time. This man has since made himself wealthy in other enterprises, which indicates that enterprising people, although they may fail in some one thing, are often finally led by their enterprise into prosperity. I remember pioneer orchardists in Western New York. They did not know what varieties to plant, and thus made great mistakes in planting, but their experiments were helpful to those who came after them, yet I do not doubt that they enjoyed their early work along this line. I have in mind a pioneer peach orchard in Western New York. This was the first large peach orchard in this locality that ever made a great success. This orchard was visited by interested people from every part of the state, and much was said about it in horticultural meetings and by the horticultural press. This orchard was the one bright thing in the life of the old man whose financial death was prophesied, but it turned out to be an exceedingly profitable venture. I can remember the first man in this part of the country who began to grow strawberries

for market. That was before the days of the Wilson. The varieties known then were far inferior to those known to-day, yet this man took great delight in his berry field and received a liberal reward in the way of profits. These pioneers were not only laughed at by their neighbors, but considered a little off in the way of sanity.

Co-operation in the way of marketing fruits is an important question. In California growers of certain kinds of fruits locate in the same vicinity. Thus you will find in California one part of the country devoted to apricots, another to prunes, another to grapes, another to oranges and lemons, etc., this plan greatly facilitates co-operation in shipping and marketing. By this plan of concentrating in one locality a large number of specialties fruits can be gathered by the car load, or even train loads can be put up daily and shipped to distant markets at much lower rates for freight, more rapid transportation, and more successful markets than could the same fruit be handled if the owners were located in different parts of the country, and if each one depended upon his own unaided efforts. Green's Fruit Grower suggests that more attention be given to marketing and shipping. There are many people who are competent to produce fine fruits, who are not so well qualified to market the same. The scheme of co-operation has been adopted in many of the large grape growing sections of New York state and other states with marked success. No doubt the time is not far distant when this method of marketing and shipping will receive far greater attention.

Another attractive season at the farm when I was a boy was the maple sugar season. There was a large wooded lot near the old homestead filled with maple trees of large size and great vigor, and each season these were tapped by boring a slanting hole into the tree. Then we inserted a wooden spout which led the dropping sap into a wooden bucket. We boys took charge of the sugar making, and during that season had great sport. While in some cases the sap was drawn to the farm house on a stone boat in barrels, in many instances we preferred to build a fire in the woods and boil the sap there in large kettles. There was something about the primitiveness of this scheme, of the fire and kettles and boiling sap in the forest, that appealed to our boyish natures. It was undoubtedly a revival of the spirit of our ancestors who lived such free out-door lives exclusively. After the sap was gathered and fires were burning we boys would amuse ourselves with bow and arrows, with our guns, or in other ways. A boy in the woods is never at a loss for amusement under such circumstances, and when the noon hour came how sharp were our appetites. How we relished the simple bread and butter and the more elaborate mince pies or doughnuts. Those were the days before the adulteration of maple sugar. In these latter days a pound of genuine maple sugar, or a gallon of genuine maple syrup, will make ten times the amount of the marketable product as mixed with ordinary cane sugar. It is not uncommon now to see "new maple sugar" placarded at the corner grocery in mid-winter, long before a drop of sap has flowed from the trees. How good newly made hot maple sugar used to taste when I was a boy! I have eaten maple sugar many times since, but have never seen any that compared with that I made myself, but I presume that this is partially owing to the keenness of boys' appetites when laboring in the fresh air of the wood lands.

Water applied to a tract of blackberries that are early mulched will certainly be helpful and cannot do any injury, but it might be more profitable to apply a heavier mulch of straw or any similar material, than to spend labor in watering. I know of no book on irrigation in a small way. The fact is that the people of the East and Middle States know practically nothing of irrigation. This in reply to Mr. Ritterhouse.

It is a disputed question as to whether crude petroleum 20 per cent. mixed with water is the best application to fruit trees for San Jose scale, or whether white wash made of lime, salt and sulphur is the best. The latter remedy is that used in California, and is a good remedy if not washed from the trees by rains. The heavy storms wash off white wash, and then another application must be given. This white wash is a safer application than kerosene, but both should be applied in the spring before buds start to grow. The kerosene is thrown from one nozzle and the water from another, both by the same machine.

C. J. Ocker asks why his seven varieties of grape vines planted several years ago do not ripen their fruit. Moore's Early is the only one that ripens the grapes. The vines of the other varieties are full of fruit, but the fruit does not mature except here and there a scattering berry. The trouble seems to be that the varieties are too late ripening for this locality. I would think that almost any variety would ripen in the long season of Missouri, yet there are varieties that may not ripen even in that Southern state. In New York state we have to select early ripening varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Worden, Niagara, Diamond, etc., discarding such varieties as Catawba, Isabella, yet these last named will ripen in the lake districts where nearness to bodies of water lengthens the seasons.

Do not forget that the suckers growing among red raspberry plants should be treated as weeds, and kept cut off with a sharp hoe as fast as they peep above the soil. Do not allow too many canes to grow in a stool, and head these remaining canes back about one-third. If there are too many canes in a stool cut out a portion of them now. In this manner you will get as many or more quarts of fruit, and the size of the berry is largely increased. Be careful not to cultivate too deeply among these roots if they run near the surface.

It has been thought that Ben Davis apple does not succeed so well in New York state as it does in Missouri and elsewhere, but at the recent exhibition at Buffalo, N. Y., where Ben Davis from every part of the country was on exhibition, the specimens from New York state exceeded those of any other state in size, beauty and quality.

There is much fascination in growing fine pears. Pear growing is more of a novelty than apple growing. You may see one hundred apple where you see one pear orchard. The pear is a beautiful fruit and a fruit of rare excellence. Pear trees require different treatment from apple trees in many respects. Indeed every class of fruit demands peculiar attention. If I should be compelled to confine myself to one variety of pear I should choose the Bosc.

Do not be afraid of bees in your orchards and berryfields. I should be glad to have a bee keeper locate in the neighborhood of my fruit farm. I would cheerfully allow his bees to forage among my fruits. It is possible they might do a little damage but I am confident that the benefit would largely overbalance any injury they might do.

Rumors and scandals are easily started and easily spread abroad, but they are difficult to stifle or to counteract. For instance the report has been circulated that artificial comb honey is manufactured and comb filled with glucose. This scandalous report has been widely circulated and copied by the press of this country, and the result is that the demand for sure comb honey, and the consumption of it, is greatly restricted so that the bee interests are seriously crippled. We are notified on good authority that there is no artificial comb honey, and that a person buying comb honey is sure of getting the genuine product. Let other papers please copy this brief note, calling attention to the injury that is being done to bee keepers.

O. S. Brumbaugh of Washington state asks for the names of early bearing and short lived apple trees, since he desires to plant closely in the orchard, intending eventually to cut them out and make room for longer lived trees. In reply I will say that in New York state apple trees of all kinds are long lived, therefore we could hardly submit a list of short lived apple trees. There are varieties that grow much more rapidly than others, as do the Spy, Baldwin, and Greening, whereas others are slower growers, like King, Yellow Transparent and Swaar. He does not state whether early or winter varieties are desired. Then again it is almost impossible for a man in New York state to advise a man in the state of Washington what to plant there. His best course is to consult apple growers in his vicinity and learn of them what varieties to plant.

You who carry a gun will please remember that whenever you shoot a bird the chances are that you are protecting the lives of hundreds of thousands of insects that this bird would have destroyed had its life been preserved.

Three million peach trees are to be set out this spring in the South.



If your husband treat you harshly, selfishly or unkindly the chances are that his mother did not bring him up properly. She probably humored your husband when he was a boy, and encouraged him to find fault and make himself generally disagreeable about the place. Teach your boys to be respectful to their sisters, and to respect girls generally, and treat them with kindness. Instruct your boy in being helpful about the house. Have him bring up the coal and carry in the wood, carry water on wash day, help hang out the clothes, help clean house, whip the carpets, etc. Get him interested in painting and papering the house. Teach him to clean his feet when he enters the house. I have known boys to tramp all over the carpets with muddy feet. Teach him to be tidy in his own room, to put his clothes away in good order, and to have everything arranged systematically. How can you expect a boy to become a good husband, if his training in early life has been neglected. Many boys are spoiled by being excessively humored. Such boys are accustomed to have their own way about almost everything, and they soon learn to expect that other members of the household will yield in their favor. A boy or any person to develop character should do some act of kindness to some person or some thing every day.—Editor G. F. G.

A Woman's Success in Fruit Growing.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. A. H. Chitty.

This is the most remarkable experience that I have ever received in over twenty years' experience as editor. I trust this letter will be helpful and encouraging to those who are struggling for sustenance.

My mother was a rich woman who lost her property about the time her six daughters arrived at womanhood. My husband was an invalid. I began fruit growing with a capital consisting of \$2.60, a lot 200 feet by 50 feet wide, with 25 feet off for a house, and 16 feet to the rear for a barn. I came to Missouri in April, 1895. I paid \$2.00 out of my capital to get my trunk from the depot, then I paid 50 cents for having my lot plowed, 5 cents for a loaf of bread and 5 cents for eight eggs. Then I was left alone among strangers penniless. But I said to myself God will not let me suffer for food or friends, but I must do something without delay. I love nature and this is why I went out into the open country to solve the problem how to make an honest living. I had not gone a mile when I stopped at a farm where I saw a field of mustard. I proposed buying the crop for market, and was surprised to hear the owner say the mustard was a nuisance to her. and

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CLOTHS

she would be glad if I could take it all away without charge. I borrowed a basket of the lady, put down my pride and gathered a basket of the beautiful greens. I went home, tied the green mustard into nice bouquets and sold the same for 10 cents each or three bunches for 25c. That basket of mustard and less than one-half day's work netted me \$1. For half that money I bought one peck of seed potatoes for 25 cents, one package each of beets, radishes, and lettuce seed, had 50 cents left. The next morning I was up at 4 o'clock and filled two baskets with the mustard, which I sold for \$2. My neighbors were watching me to see how I was getting along, knowing that I began with nothing. One neighbor came to see and brought some beets for me to plant. Another looked up her garden seeds and presented me with some. Another offered to lease me her garden on shares for growing ginseng, giving me one-half of all I sold. From the first of my attempt to making a living I have prospered, and I never think of those dear old neighbors without asking God to bless them. They have since moved far away. The first year I was ignorant of the laws in regard to stock running at large, and some times the cows would come into my garden. I went to my neighbor and told him to keep his cows at home, he would simply give me an astonished look and laugh.

My income in June was \$5 per week from my garden, and my neighbor's garden that I worked on shares. From the 10th of May until the 10th of June I cooked for a hotel, receiving \$3 per week and board, this being the highest price paid here. That made my income \$8 per week and board. You may not see how I can do all this work. This is the way I managed: I have all my life been an early riser. Having my vegetables engaged before hand by the consumer I would take them to market before the time arrived for breakfast at the hotel. All this time I was planning to get my lot planted to fruit trees and plants. In the fall I had five bushels of potatoes, nineteen pumpkins, twelve large cabbages and some canned fruit. I had flour, sugar, coffee, and wood enough for the coming winter, and one dozen Rose Comb Leghorn hens, one cow, and two hogs to make my meat. During the month of September I went to work in a nursery where they grew strawberries, blackberries and grape vines, apple, pear, plum and other fruit trees. I did their large family washing and received in payment six Downing gooseberry plants, from which in 1901 I shipped one crate which netted me \$1.25, and canned two quarts of these berries. Then I washed for this family another week, and received in payment twelve rhubarb roots which have since made me more dollars each year than I paid for the plants. Then I cleaned house two days, and received in payment a second-hand cook stove. Thus ended the first year's experiment of a lone woman making her way bravely in this hard world.

In the spring of 1896, one of my neighbors was called away by the illness of their son, and they left me in charge of their home while they were absent. They owned an acre of garden, all in good condition and ready for planting, and they gave me half of all I could make out of it. I sold \$50 worth of produce from that little garden in one year. I raised turnips, beans, beets and cabbage enough to pay for another heifer, and still had enough left to supply both families with these items all winter. All this was done without a horse. When the garden truck was off from the garden I sowed cow peas for hay, which I traded for a horse. The next year I rented a farm. I now own the farm and have a number of fine cows, a fine horse, beside 9 acres of berries and five acres of potatoes and apples; though we had a serious drought this year I raised feed enough to carry my stock over in fine condition.

Let no reader think for a moment that my achievements were secured without hard work. No indeed. I have worked in the house and out of the house early and late. But God being willing I will take things easier this coming year, 1902, since I am now able to employ a man to help cultivate the crops. I do not write this letter to boast about what I have accomplished, but for the purpose of encouraging and helping other people who were situated as I was alone, and apparently helpless. I may some time give my experience in fruit culture, and will tell how I came to be a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, which has been my best friend throughout my experience.

There never was a time when there was an over supply of really good butter in our markets.



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Many never before published. Book contains besides, lessons on Embroidery and on Battenberg Lace making, all illustrated; alone worth 50 cents each; also illustrated lists of materials and quilting designs, including 100 fancy stitches for patchwork. Regular price is 25c., but to each reader of this paper we will send a copy post-paid for 10c. Write to-day.

LADIES' ART CO.,
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Spring Housework.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. D. Parker.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

The temptation is for the housekeeper to be in haste to begin house-cleaning, but nothing is gained by commencing this work too early. But meanwhile you may be getting ready for general housecleaning. Clothes presses, boxes, bags may be emptied and contents looked over and arranged in order. It is useless to accumulate a great quantity of clothes and miscellaneous articles that encumber the house. There are countless articles like broken chairs, partly worn couches, or out-of-date bedsteads, that the housekeeper hardly knows how to dispose of, and the economical housewife generally occupies much room in storing these useless articles. The same may be said of cast-off clothing, shoes, etc. My advice is that you give these articles away to some deserving person who can make use of them as the prospect is they will never be of any use to you. Where heavy dresses are to be laid aside to make over, rip them carefully apart, brush the cloth well, and if soiled sponge with strong borax water, or benzine, either of which will prevent moths from attacking the cloth as well as cleaning it. Then press the separate pieces and roll tightly over a thin board. In this way they will take but little room. Attractive laundry bags, waste baskets, etc., can be made at small expense at this season of leisure. Window seats can be made of large wooden boxes padded and covered with some washable material. In addition to furnishing seats the boxes will be found convenient for storing items that are used about the house.

A Young Housewife's Request.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

While reading this request from a young homekeeper I could imagine just how she looked when she found one of her bridal presents—a French china cup and saucer broken which belonged to her china tea-set. No doubt there were tears in her eyes, for such things trouble us when young, but we learn to be more philosophical as we grow older. Of course I will tell you of the cement to mend china. It is excellent. It is made by mixing plaster-paris and a strong solution of gum-arabic together until it forms a thick paste. Unite the broken edges with a small brush putting enough cement to hold them firmly. Set away to dry. When it is necessary to wash them do not use soap but make a warm suds of rain water and gold-dust washing powder and handle very gently, rinse in clear, warm water and wipe dry on a soft old linen cloth and polish with tissue paper. They will serve you for years. I have used pieces for years thus mended.

S. J. H.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation is taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

150 Kinds for 16c.

It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 6000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

20 kinds of rarest fuscos radishes,
12 magnificent earliest cabbages,
16 sorts glorious tomatoes,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
25 splendid beet sorts,
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds.

In all 150 kinds positively furnishing bushels of charming flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Tesinto and Pea Oat and Bromus and Speltz, onion seed at 60c. a pound, etc., all only for 16c. in stamps. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genuine and uncorrupted profession paying \$15 to \$35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail. HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia



The Thanksgiving Prune.

Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University says that this prune is certainly the longest-keeper which he has ever seen. The weak point with most varieties of plums is that they will not keep, but decay quickly. Marketmen are discouraged in handling plums that rot quickly, hence the great advantage of Thanksgiving Prunes, which will keep for weeks in baskets as usually shipped and marketed. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has eaten these prunes in January, and has kept them lying on his desk for two weeks in January, when he ate the rest of them, and there was no sign of rotting. The fact is, that Thanksgiving Prunes can be placed on shelves in an ordinary house, where they will remain without rotting until they are thoroughly evaporated like the dried prune of commerce; but this evaporation goes on slowly, there for many weeks the prune will be found juicy and delicious to eat. The quality of this prune is superior to most varieties, being sweet and rich. It is the large amount of sugar in this variety that preserves it so long. Thanksgiving Prune ripens about the first week in October at Rochester, N. Y. It has been named Thanksgiving Prune owing to the fact that N. B. Adams had the prunes in his house on Thanksgiving day in good eating condition. You will notice that this is one of the most remarkable prunes ever introduced. It has been thoroughly tested.

One two-year-old tree of this Prune will be given free with each order of \$10 or more, made up from our catalogue, at prices given therein.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

EDITORIAL

CONTINUED.

The freshly turned clover sod has been the favorite field for producing fine corn and other crops of grain, and I will add that it is an excellent field for planting fruits. The same conditions that cause the special plowed clover sod to produce good crops of grain will cause various other kinds of fruit to flourish on the same land. The fact is that the roots of clover force their way deeply into the soil, and when they decay they not only render the soil fertile by the fertility the roots contain, but they add nitrogen in other ways, and the holes left in the soil and sub soil by the roots help to drain the soil and encourage the air to enter freely, and the clover stubble adds humus. Thus the clover field when plowed is always in fine tilth, loose and crumbling, and well calculated to produce good crops of almost anything suitable to that locality.

T. T. Allen of Massachusetts writes to us that he is confident that crows are exceedingly injurious to farmers, injuring birds of all sizes from the humming bird to the chickens and ducks. He says he could write a book telling about the mischievous crows doing more injury than all other pests put together. It is the opinion of Green's Fruit Grower that crows are more helpful than injurious, and as to birds in general, farmers and fruit growers should consider them friends instead of foes, for if all the birds were destroyed it would not be ten years before the human race would die of starvation, since the insect pests would destroy every green thing.

C. J. Tyson writes Green's Fruit Grower asking information regarding the 17-year locust. This locust is expected to appear this year in only a very small portion of this country, and even where it is expected it does not appear on cultivated ground, since cultivation destroys the insect. Timber land, or an orchard near wood lots are liable to be infested where the locusts are expected. Send to the United States Agriculture Department, Washington, D. C., for bulletin telling all about locusts. The injury is done by the puncture of the insect in laying its eggs, and not in the destruction of the leaf or the limb by consuming it. The locust as it appeared 17 years ago cannot be remembered as doing any particular damage at that time. My opinion is that not much injury is to be apprehended even where the locust is booked to appear.

Western Virginia has in the past few years developed into a wonderful country for apple growers. There are many orchards there ranging from 10 to 100 acres. Hancock county, Va., has shipped 300,000 bushels of superior apples in one season. One orchardist sold 10,000 barrels from his orchard. Apple growers there have studied the situation and have become experts in apple growing, being fully alive to the interest of spraying, pruning, cultivating and in the selection of varieties best adapted to that peculiar locality. The Albemarle pippin, grown in New York state as the Newton pippin, succeeds admirably in Virginia. This apple brings the highest price in European markets, but it does not succeed generally throughout the country. Willow Twig is another capital variety grown throughout Virginia.

Remember that the earliest and latest plums bring the highest prices. Thanksgiving Prune ripens October 1st, and can be marketed much later as it is such a wonderful keeper, keeping almost like apples without rotting.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks whether he shall plant strawberries to be cultivated both ways same as corn, setting each plant 3 1-2 feet apart each way. In reply I will say, that if the plot of land is nearly square this would be a desirable way of planting strawberries, since much labor would be saved in hand cultivating. It mostly being done by a horse cultivator. Later in the season the plants may be allowed to form matted rows, allowing the cultivator to go one way. I do not plant strawberries in this way, but plant them in rows 3 1-2 feet apart, and 18 inches in the row so that if a drought or bugs destroy some plants it will not leave wide gaps in the row.

York Imperial apple is gaining in popularity with planters in various parts of the country. While not of the highest quality it is nearly as good as Baldwin.

It is large, of a handsome red color, very firm, and a good shipper; it sells better in the market than Ben Davis. It originated in Pennsylvania where it has been known for many years and has been and is very popular.

It is not an uncommon thing for a vineyard in New York state to yield as large profits as a 100-acre farm devoted to corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, and other farm crops.

The Chautauqua, N. Y., grape belt is about fifty miles long and borders on Lake Erie. In going to this grape district by cars from Buffalo, you are continually rising, and when you reach the grape belt you near the summit of the highest territory in that part of New York state. The land is rolling, and the vineyards are located mostly on sloping hill sides. The land is gravelly loam, such as would be selected for corn or wheat. Many of the vineyards there receive the highest cultivation, while others are seemingly neglected. The same as with all kinds of farming, there are good grape cultivators and poor cultivators. The proximity of a large body of water prevents late spring frosts and those early fall frosts which are so disastrous to grape growers, hence grapes have every opportunity to fully develop in the fall. The varieties grown are largely Concord, but there are many vineyards of Niagara, and a few of Worden, Brighton, Delaware and some of the Roger seedlings are planted, but they are started more or less as an experiment. Worden is a beautiful and valuable grape and would be equal to Concord were it not for the fact that it has a tender skin, and the berries are liable to crack. It does not cling to the stem so firmly as Concord. Campbell's Early grape has received favor from grape growers in this locality, not simply because it is early, but for the reason that it is large and very productive. Campbell colors much earlier than Concord, but it does not reach its highest state of perfection until about the time the Concord is ready for market. Campbell is much larger in berry and often much larger in cluster than Concord. In many other respects it resembles Concord.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Anjou pear, formerly known as the Beurre de Anjou. This variety was a particular pet of the late Marshall P. Wilder, who imported it from France many years ago. When well grown it is of the largest size and finest quality. It ripens late in the fall, but if properly kept in a cool place it may be easily kept until December and January. The Anjou succeeds as a dwarf or standard, and no one can make a mistake in planting this beautiful and superior pear.

How far apart should we plant our trees in the orchard is a question Green's Fruit Grower is often asked. In reply I will say that all kinds of fruit trees can be planted quite closely in the orchard if desired. It will cost but little more to cultivate these trees planted closely together than if they were planted twice as far apart. These closely planted trees will bear well for a number of years, but in time the branches will interlock unless severely pruned. By cutting back the tops each year we can dwarf the trees so that they will remain closely planted without injury, with good results. But after the branches touch each other and seem to shade the ground too much, every other row in the orchard should be cut out in order to give those remaining a better opportunity to grow. In my opinion the crops of fruit secured during the early years of growth will more than pay the expense of trees and growing of the same though they have to be removed later.

Since ruralists are deprived of some of the attractions of village life, they should take pains to surround themselves with all the attraction of rural life that is possible. One of the great attractions of farm life is the abundance of fresh fruits, particularly strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, currants, etc. Many rural people do not appreciate this fact and fail to plant these small fruits in their gardens or fields. These people make a great mistake. Suppose such a farmer should undertake to keep summer boarders from the city, and had not strawberries or other small fruits, but a neighbor who also had boarders from the city had an abundance of all these delicious berries, etc., can you not see that the best boarders would go to the house of the man who was well supplied with all kinds of small fruits? Your wife and children cannot abandon you and your home because you do not have grape vines and blackberries and such fruits upon your place, but you may

OUR PREMIUM LIST

FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1902.

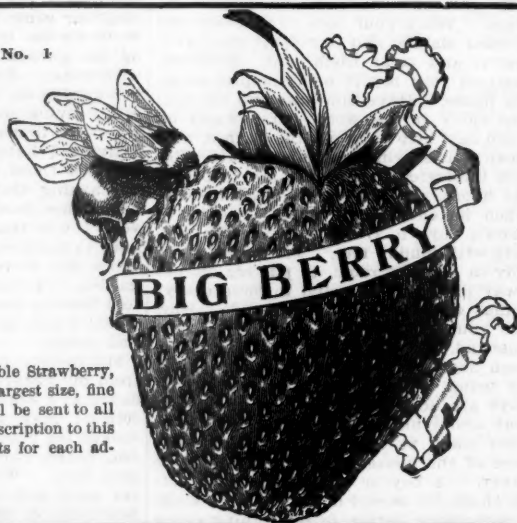
Now is the time subscriptions expire and people are subscribing. Please read the following offers, which we trust will be of interest. We have decided to make few offers, and to make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. Note also in another column our clubbing offers with other papers.

NOTICE: When you send in your subscriptions you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 80,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter.—ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY.—Figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get premium for your commission.

PREMIUM No. 1

Corsican GREEN'S BIG BERRY.

Six strong plants of this valuable Strawberry, perfect blossoming variety, of largest size, fine color, firm, and productive, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for one subscription to this paper one year. Add six plants for each additional subscription sent us.



Premium No. 2.—Roses.

We offer three hardy two-year-old outdoor rosebushes, which will blossom same year planted, and will be of the choicest varieties. These bushes will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for one subscription to this paper one year. We will select an assortment of colors from the following hardy hybrid perpetual varieties: General Jacqueminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, Coquette Des Blanches, Coquette Des Alps, Paul Neyron, Mrs. John Laing, John Keynes, La Reine, La France. The selection must be left entirely with us.



Premium No. 3. Tree and Grape Vine Pruner.

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send us \$1.25 for one subscription for Green's Fruit Grower for two years, or two subscriptions for one year. Note that everything in the way of premiums offered on this page is sent by mail, post-paid by us.

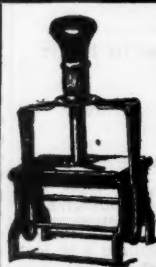


Premium No. 4.—4 Red Cross Currant Plants.

Four well-rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the largest and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for one subscription to our paper for one year. Add four plants for each additional subscription sent at 50 cents each.

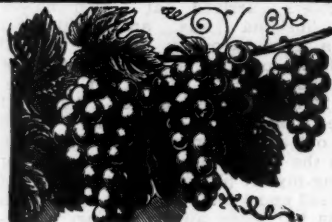
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A Scientific Microscope—This microscope is specially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling: good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of various kinds, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur or any small articles. The other lens is exceedingly powerful and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school, and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 60c for microscope and subscription to Green's Fruit Grower 1 year.



Premium No. 5.—Rubber Stamp.

With your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter-heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray. Send to all who send us \$1.00 for one subscription for two years or two subscriptions for one year.



Premium No. 6.—Two Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

Earliest and best of black grapes. A wonderful producer of fine fruit, which sells for highest price. Vine vigorous grower, fruit black, large bunches, and fine flavor. We have well-rooted vines of Campbell's Early, and will mail two vines for each subscription sent us. Add two vines for each additional subscription sent at 50 cents each.

GREEN'S BOOKS.

We offer your choice of Green's Books or Treatise, paper covers, if you will send us 50 cents for one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. These books are as follows: Premium No. 8—American Fruit Growing—The newest book, handsomely illustrated, devoted to Peach Culture, Pear, Quince, Currant and Small Fruit Culture, etc. See advertisement in another column.

Premium No. 9—Green's Six Books—On Fruit Culture, devoted to Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture. See advertisement in another column.

Premium No. 10—American Poultry Keeping—A new book by Chas. A. Green, prepared with great care, covering all the principal points of Poultry Keeping. See advertisements on other pages of all these books.

NOTE THIS OFFER—Four Monthly Journals for about the price of one—Green's Fruit Grower will be sent monthly for one year, together with a year's subscription to Farm Journal, Vick's Family Magazine, and American Poultry Advocate, all for 60 cents.

NOTE ALSO THIS OFFER—We will send you Green's Fruit Grower four years for \$1 without premium, or we will accept \$1 for a club of three new subscribers one year.

Also we offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1, Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly fourteen months for \$1.40, for 25 years one of the leading literary magazines; Leslie's Beautiful Art Calendar for 1902 (regular price), 50 cents, floral design in three parts printed in twelve colors, total value, \$2.90. All the above furnished for only \$1.50.

Also we offer Green's Fruit Grower one year and Woman's Home Companion (Springfield, Ohio), one year both for \$1. Or you may substitute Frank Leslie's Monthly Magazine and their Art Calendar in place of Woman's Home Companion, which rivals the famous Ladies' Home Journal.

Will You Get Up a Club For Us? If you do we will pay you liberally for your work. Now is the time! Send for offer for getting up a Club.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

EDITORIAL CONTINUED.

best assured you can make their lives far more enjoyable by surrounding your home with these delicacies and delights. Such fruits are a continual delight at all seasons upon the farm. When they are being planted you indulge in pleasant anticipation and you watch their growth daily with pride. Even during the winter months when you glance out of your window and see the rows of plants you are reminded that the coming season they will give you an abundance of fine fruit. When the spring opens you watch for the first blossoms. You have the habit of wandering about in the direction of your small fruit gardens. It is attractive not only to yourself, but to other members of your family. When the fruit begins to ripen the fragrance of it is wafted to you by the summer winds. You pick them with pleasure in the early morning or in the cool evening. I can never forget the words of Washington Irving, a bachelor, who visited a happy home of a newly wedded pair. As he entered the house the happy husband alone met him, the wife being temporarily absent. In a few minutes the wife appeared, bearing in each hand a basket of delicious strawberries which were to grace the evening meal. It requires the descriptive powers of Irving to properly describe this scene of the happy, blooming bride and her happy home.

How to keep the girls on the farm is not so often discussed as how to keep the boys there. I know of a large and attractive family embracing five or six daughters. The girls set out strawberries simply to supply the home table, without a thought of marketing the fruit. But when the strawberries ripened they were astonished to find that there were many times more fruit than they could consume, and they started out to sell the surplus strawberries to their neighbors. The venture was so profitable they increased their plantation, and made a nice profit each year by selling strawberries. What hungry man or woman could resist such an attractive salesman as a fair young country lass presenting at the door such enticing fruits as strawberries? In other countries women lead more of an out door life than in this country, but American girls are each year turning more of their attention to out door pursuits, and I see no reason why they should not engage in fruit growing. Many women have engaged in the poultry business with success. If a country girl is brought up on a farm barren of beautiful surroundings, or if the table is supplied simply with pork, beans and potatoes, and she looks forward to a life of drudgery when she is married, you cannot expect her to be in love with rural life, and cannot expect to keep her on the farm. There should be music in the house, good reading upon the table, and a pleasant outlook from the windows of the room.

Why bother with flowers on the farm? They cost some labor and consume considerable time and what do they amount to? In reply I will say that flowers build up character and influence our lives in many ways. We must have beautiful things, and must see beautiful things every day in order to develop into perfect manhood and womanhood. We must have something to love, something to care for in order to develop. When you pick a bouquet of flowers covered with morning dew you are not wasting your time, you are cultivating a taste for the beautiful. Take the beautiful out of our lives and what have you left? Therefore, kind reader, when your wife or daughter talks about locating the flower bed next summer do not frown but give encouragement. Possibly you yourself may need such influences as flowers yield.

In reply to E. W. Rice I will say that standard pear trees should be planted from 18 to 25 feet apart ordinarily. They do not occupy nearly as much room as apple trees, since they grow more upright unless spreading. Simply keep the ground as rich as it would be necessary to grow crops of corn or wheat. I do not advise excessive manuring of either barnyard or commercial fertilizer. I should use commercial fertilizers if I could not get enough of barnyard manure to suitably enrich the ground. His Clapp's Favorite pear tree was attacked with dry rot from the ground up, but I cannot tell him what caused this unless it was the blight. No, I would not recommend nitrate of soda in a pear orchard, simply keep the ground in good heart.

How deep to plant trees is an important question that is always in dispute. In fact in some soils and locations trees

may be planted deep and thrive well, while in other locations to plant deep would be fatal. On the deep rich prairie soils of the great West, Southwest and Northwest, trees may be set out much deeper than they grow naturally and thrive, for the soil there is porous and the surface soil is very deep. But where the surface soil is shallow and sub-soil is hard clay, to plant a tree deep would die a lingering death. On light sandy soils trees may be planted deeper than on heavy clay soils. The depth at which one should set out strawberries or raspberries, is often more important than the depth for planting trees. If these more delicate plants are set too deep they will surely perish, and if not set deep enough they will dry out and die. It is difficult to specify exactly what depth to plant either trees or plants, but as the average rule I will say, that the roots of trees should be covered with at least six inches of soil and that strawberries and black raspberry tips should not be set deeper than three to four inches. Never cover the crown of the strawberry plants where the leaves appear. The leaves should be about even with the surface of the ground. In planting be careful about packing the earth firmly about the roots, but over the surface leave the soil perfectly loose.

Distribution is what is needed in fruit growing. A wide distribution is being secured each year. If the fruits, etc., of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts could be widely distributed, there would not be half enough to supply the demand. As distribution increases it is astonishing how the consumption of fruits increase. This country is marketing now hundreds of thousands of bushels of peaches and apples and other fruits, where in former years we grew only hundreds of bushels, and the same is true of small fruits, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, etc.

What are dwarf trees, we are asked? How do dwarf trees differ from other trees? It is possible to make dwarfs of any tree by cutting back its top severely each season, but strictly speaking the dwarf pear tree is a tree budded or grafted on quince roots. Therefore all dwarf pear trees are pear above the ground and quince below the ground. The quince root retards the growth of the tree so that it does not reach as large a size as it would on the pear root, but it will grow too large on the quince unless headed back severely every year.

Mr. C. P. Scott asks about sowing clover seed and about curing the clover hay for poultry. Our reply is that we

sow clover seed at Rochester, N. Y., in March or April, the earlier the better. We often sow clover seed when the ground is frozen so that we can walk over it easily. After the frost gets out of the ground it is some time before the ground settles so that we can sow clover seed, and then it is often too late. When the seed is sown on frozen ground it falls into the earth and is covered better than when sown after the frost is out. We sow 10 to 12 quarts of the best and cleanest clover seed we can get; we sow it broadcast with a machine made after the style of a wheelbarrow, but it can be sown by hand, if such a machine cannot be secured. We consider money invested in clover seed as good for the farm as money invested in manure. Clover hay should be cut soon after it blossoms, and should not be allowed to become too dry before cocking it up in piles. Clover hay should cure in the cocks rather than as it lies upon the ground, after being cut. Much of the value of clover hay depends upon its being properly cured, as it should remain of a green color no matter what it is fed to.

If our patience were only equal to our impatience, how much easier life would be!—Annan Dale.

WE DON'T SELL THEM WE GIVE THEM AWAY



In exchange for a little work, which any bright woman can do in her spare time. We are the only concern in the world making and selling Solid Cuevee Silverware. We sell it through lady agents. There is nothing else like it, and nothing else just as good except sterling silver, which costs about six times as much. We furnish an elegant leatherette-covered case of samples free. The retail value of the contents of one of these cases is \$4.40. This, together with the case, makes the outfit actually worth about \$5.00. Any lady receiving this paper can get one of these cases of samples abso-

lutely free, the only conditions being that she will agree to go to work in good earnest, get up a club of orders, and thus earn one or more of our valuable and substantial premiums; and that she pay the express charges on these samples, which will not exceed 25 cents. Or, if preferable, this amount may be remitted to us, and we will prepay charges to any point in the United States. It is not necessary that you give all your time to the work. Nor are you compelled to ask your customers for any money in advance. Simply take the orders, send them in, and we will ship the goods to you, and give you 30 days to collect and remit. We give this elegant parlor Organ for selling only \$75 worth of our ware. Among our other premiums are Bed Room and Parlor Suits, Bookcases, Ladies' Desks, Couches, Dining and Parlor Tables, Morris Chairs, Dinner and Tea Sets, etc. Fill out

and return the following blank, and the sample case will be sent you without delay. Examine it at the express office before paying the charges. If not found just as represented, refuse it. If you prefer cash in lieu of a premium we will allow you a straight cash commission of 25 per cent.

Use this blank in ordering sample case.

QUAKER VALLEY MFG. CO.,
353 and 355 W. Harrison St., CHICAGO.

QUAKER VALLEY MFG. CO., Chicago.

Ship immediately one leatherette-covered case of samples of Solid Cuevee Silverware, together with catalogue, order blanks, premium list and full instructions for taking orders, without cost to me except express charges. It is understood that the samples shall remain your property and be returned to you should I cease to work for you.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

Economy in the Kitchen.

There are so many ways in which carelessness will result in loss that a housekeeper should make a careful study of her work in the kitchen. If the management is left entirely to hired help, there are sure to be many small leaks which will amount to considerable in the aggregate.

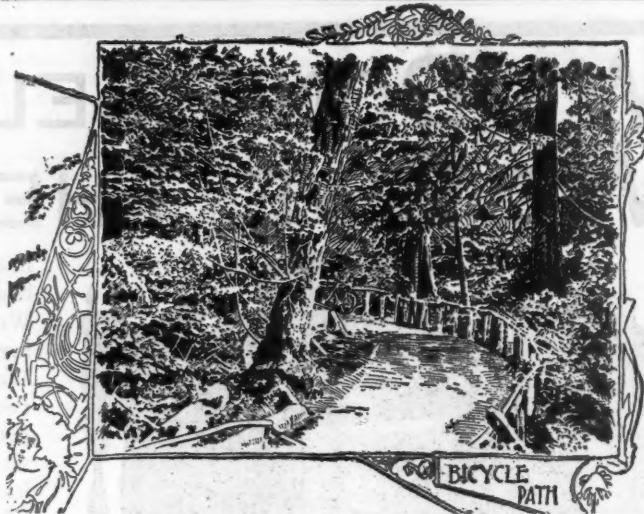
Lights are left burning when not in use. Soap is left in the dish water to melt. Vinegar is put in tin vessels, causing them to rust, and making the vinegar unfit for use. Fruit is left to decay instead of sorting it over and keeping it in a cool place or using it. Tea and coffee are kept in paper sacks, or in tin cans that do not have close fitting lids, and they lose their strength.

Water in which meat has been boiled is often thrown out. A better plan would be to let stand until it is cold, skim the grease off and use the broth for soup. The grease may be clarified and is a very good substitute for lard or butter in cooking.

Brooms are expensive articles lately and we wish them to last as long as possible. When you are buying a broom, select one that has a tinge of green about it, for it shows that the corn was cut when it was young and pliant. Make it a rule that whoever uses the broom shall hang it up as soon as the sweeping is done, and it will keep its shape much longer than if it is thrown behind the door until it is wanted again. The springs sold for that purpose are good, and can be fastened to the door frame or any other convenient place; or a screw eye may be screwed into the top of the handle and the broom hung up on a nail or hook when not in use. After the weekly sweeping is done prepare a suds by dissolving gold dust washing powder, dip the broom up and down in it until the straw is clean, rinse in clear water and hang it up to dry. This will brighten the straw and make it last much longer. A new broom should never be used to scrub with. This advice has been given so often that it seems useless to repeat it, yet we see it done every day and housewives wonder why their brooms wear out so soon.

E. J. C.

Green's Fruit Grower can secure for its readers reduced rates on most newspapers and magazines. Write us for rates on the periodicals you wish to take.



Many readers of Green's Fruit Grower will soon be winding their way on their wheels over bicycle paths. The bicycle promotes communication through the rural district and suitable paths for wheels should be encouraged. The above illustration represents an attractive bicycle path, engraved by Green's Fruit Grower from Conkey's Home Journal.

Easily made, light and delicious, is a peach pudding made as follows: Canned fruit at sixteen or eighteen cents per quart, if re-cooked until tender and made sweeter if necessary, answers every purpose. Remove the peaches from the syrup while hot, mash and press through a coarse sieve. Beat the whites of six eggs (first adding a pinch of salt until stiff; now add gradually to them six even tablespoonfuls of fine granulated sugar (beware of powdered sugar), and beat as for a meringue. Mix this thoroughly with the cold peaches; turn into a buttered dish, and brown on top in a quick oven. Serve cold with soft custard for sauce made from the egg yolks or reserve these for other use, and substitute wine sauce or any preferred. Peaches re-cooked in this way are very good with tapioca, but should not then be mashed.

There are a very few women who find day naps impossible, but never one have I seen who could not at least lie down for a short time with closed eyes and a quiet body. It is the next best thing to sleeping, particularly if all unpleasant thoughts are banished. A cough is a necessary part of the furnishings of

every room save, possibly, the dining-room. One ought even to be provided for the kitchen, where the servant's strength might be saved without any falling off in the family comfort. It will not be supplied in more than a few homes, of course, because there is a mistaken impression in the minds of many women that every minute of an employee's time belongs to the one who hires her, and if it is not spent in work the latter is being cheated. It would never occur to the mistress that more can be accomplished in one hour when the body is fresh than in two when the muscles are aching with fatigue.

Variety in salads is wide. One good cook sometimes boils the potatoes she is to use for salad in soup stock. A different flavor that is very pleasant for a change is given the vegetables by this means. Rubbing the outside of the salad dish with a clove of garlic is one little salad wrinkle which proves satisfactory in giving just a suspicion of garlic flavor to the salad.

Some people forgive by forgetting, but the true way is to forget by forgiving. —Ram's Horn.

Management of the Hair.

Hair oils of every kind and all preparations for the hair are unnecessary so long as the scalp is in a healthy condition. Brush the hair daily with a stiff brush, and if the hair has enough natural oil to permit, wash it once in two weeks with clear cold water. A little white castile soap may be used occasionally, but if it is mixed with 90 per cent. alcohol it will be less injurious to the head than when it is applied alone with water.

The falling out of the hair is caused by fever or a severe derangement of the health. It is checked by improvement in the health and by applying local remedies. An excellent lotion for the scalp is made of two drachms of tincture of cantharides, six drachms of rosemary and eleven ounces of elderflower water. Apply a little once or twice a day after brushing the scalp briskly with a stiff hair brush until it is in a glow. When the hair is short it is an excellent plan to dip the head in cold water night and morning, and, after thoroughly drying the hair, brush it quickly and well for five minutes.

An excellent hair wash, when a hair wash is needed, consists of seven ounces of rosewater, one ounce of aromatic spirits of ammonia, one and a half drachms of tincture of cantharides and half an ounce of glycerine. Shake and mix the mixture well in a bottle and apply it to the scalp with an old toothbrush.—Tribune.

The royal house of England's retinue of servants makes a staff which would appal an American housekeeper. The salaries aggregate \$660,000 a year. Appended is a list of some of the functionaries, and what the cost of their services: Waxfitter, who arranges the candles, \$800 a year; a first and second lamplighter, \$500 each per year; five table deckers, who set the royal table, \$1,460; chief butler, \$2,500 a year; chef, \$3,500 a year; four master cooks, each \$1,000 a year; clerk of the kitchen, \$1,500 a year; confectioners, \$1,500 and \$1,200 each; workers in the royal laundry, aggregate wages, \$10,000 a year. Besides the amount that is paid for household labor, the tradespeople who supply the eatables receive on an average \$860,000 a year.

A fad is a tag on a fool.

Look This Way For TREE BARGAINS

Green's Offer of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry Trees, Etc., Etc.

It is difficult for us to tell at this date what varieties of trees we shall have in surplus, but it looks as though we would have a surplus of Ben Davis, Baldwin, and York Imperial apple trees, German prune, Damson plum, Duchess, Lawrence, Seckel, and Anjou dwarf pear. In standard pear trees it looks as though we might have a surplus in Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Howell, Sheldon. We have a good supply of trees in small size, very nicely rooted, bright shapely trees, that we can sell at low prices. We have in these small sizes a long list of varieties of apple trees, dwarf pear trees, standard pear, and cherry trees.

PEACH TREES

Peach trees are scarce this year all over the country, and generally speaking there will not be half enough to supply the demand. We have fully as large a stock on hand as usual, and a large portion of our peach trees are Elberta, Fitzgerald, and Niagara, which are in great demand. Orders for peach trees should be placed at once in order to secure them.

Let us price your list of wants in the way of trees, plants, and vines.

While the prices in our catalogue are very low, and in most instances as low as we are able to offer, there are some items that we appear to hold in surplus and which we can make lower prices on, therefore, please favor us with your list of varieties with the number of each and allow us to make pen prices. We will try to make prices that will attract your order.

YORK STATE PRUNE

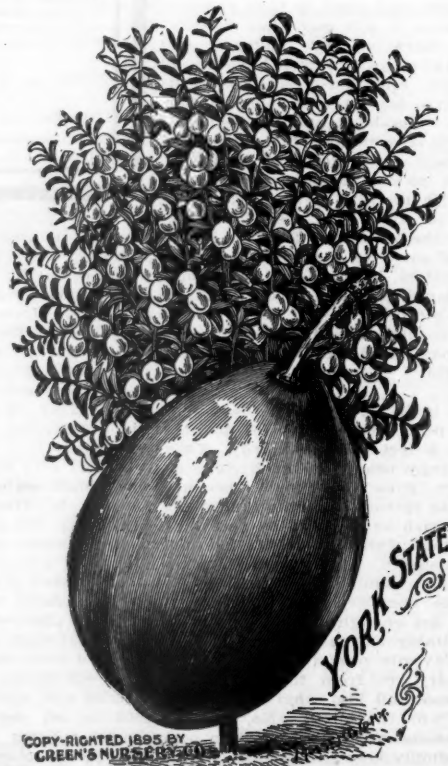
We call attention to this remarkable variety, which is superior in every respect, and is attracting attention wherever known. It is similar to Fellemburg prune, but is a seedling, originating at Dansville, N. Y. We have a large supply of trees of this variety and shall be pleased to make you low prices on them, in large, medium, or small sized trees. No one can make a mistake in planting this valuable prune, which is of large size and most excellent quality. It bears early and is immensely productive.

We have a large supply of Japan plums, including Burbank, Abundance, Wixson, Red June, etc. German prune is a valuable variety which we hold in large supply.

We were the originators of the New Red Cross currant, the New Loudon raspberry, also, Corsican strawberry, and Thanksgiving prune. We make these valuable new fruits our specialties. Do not fail to apply for our prices before buying.

We offer special bargains in American Elm, Horse Chestnut trees, Golden Elder, Chinese Matrimony vine, Kieffer pear trees, Carolina Poplar, Purple Berberry, and Russian Mulberry trees.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y.



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REYNOLDS EXPERIENCE in HORTICULTURE.

HORTICULTURAL PLANTING.

April is the month preferred for horticultural planting. Agricultural planting is largely deferred until May or June, when corn, potatoes, beans, etc., are put in the ground by our farmers, but April is the month for planting nearly every species of fruits. We call it transplanting because fruit bearing plants or trees are started from their seeds in the nursery and the young trees or plants or transplanted into the orchard or garden where they are to bear fruit. My ideal of a farm home is one in which every year shows some progress, some change, some little addition to the number of trees, shrubs, vines or plants; improvement rather than deterioration. There should be no neglect of that which has been planted; everything should be received the best of culture and all the fertilizing that is needed, but it gives zest to the work, imparts enthusiasm to have something new growing, to test new varieties or those that you have never grown. As I recall my earlier years upon the farm, no memories are pleasanter than those of visits to certain trees in the orchards on which grew delicious apples. Even seventy years ago, in Dutchess county, when there were but few grafted trees in our side-hill orchards, we found among seedling trees a few that bore quite palatable apples and we would pay daily visits to those trees, although we were obliged to climb pretty difficult hills, and take our first lessons in climbing trees. When we left our birthplace and moved to Western New York there were still two orchards on father's farm and our acquaintance with grafted fruit was greatly extended and we came to be familiar with such excellent varieties as, Yellow Harvest Sweet Bough, Summer Rose, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Jersey Sweet, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin and Fameuse. These apples ripen in summer and autumn upon their trees although the latter two will extend through November. Other good apples that are picked before they are ripe and may be eaten at different periods through the winter are: Westfield Seek-no-further, Red Canada, King of Tompkins County, Rhode Island Greening, Peck's Pleasant, Northern Spy, Esopus Spitzenburg, Swaar, Yellow Bellflower, Talman's Sweet, Baldwin and Roxbury Russet. If I were to plant apple trees now, for family use, I would add to the above autumn list, Red Bletchheimer, and to the winter list; Jonathan, Mother, McIntosh Red, and Sutton Beauty. So many varieties are not really necessary to keep up a good succession through the winter, but in a large family there are a great variety of tastes and I found that more fruit would be consumed if there were a number of varieties from which to select.

In other species of fruit there are varieties highly relished in the family some of which seldom find their way to the market place. The following lists are pretty well adapted both for market and the family: Pears—Bourre Giffard, Tyson, Brandywine, Clapp's Favorite, for summer; Bartlett, Bosc, Flemish Beauty, Angouleme, Louise Bonne, Sheldon, Seckel, for autumn; Anjou, Lawrence, Winter Nellis, Josephine de Malines, for winter. Peaches—Early Rivers, Mountain Rose, Crawford's Early, Old Mixon Free, Foster, Crawford's Late, Elberta, Red Cheek Melocoton, Crosby, Champion and Salway. Plums—Bradshaw, Reine Claude of Bavay, Fellemburg (prune) German Prune, Grand Duke, Jefferson, Pond's Seedling, Washington and of Japan varieties. Abundance, Burbank, Wickson, Red June, Ogon, Satsuma. Cherries—Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Montreux de Mezel (immense), Napoleon, Tradescant's Black, Windsor, Yellow Spanish, Early Richmond, Montmorency Ordinaire, Quinces—Orange and Rea's Mammoth. Grapes—Worden, Concord, Delaware and Niagara are among the most reliable natives; Brighton, Barry, Herbert, Merrimack Mills, Wilder, Agawam, Gaertner, Lindley and Salem are good and pretty reliable varieties of those with mixture of foreign blood.

SMALL FRUITS.

Currents—Red Cross, Fay's Prolific, President Wilder are among the largest and most highly esteemed. Blackberries—Agawam, Snyder, Minnewask, Erie, Lawton are among the best. Red raspberries—Loudon, Marlboro, and Cuthbert give good satisfaction. Black caps—Eureka, Kansas and Gregg are valuable. Strawberries—Corsican, Michel's Early, Brandywine, Bubach, Marshall, William

Belt are favorites, generally, when tried. Whether planting large, commercial orchards or only a few trees and plants to sort up, it pay to do the work well, all through. Plow deep, work the soil fine with improved harrows and plant correctly, taking especial pains to press the soil firmly upon the roots. If fertilizer is needed, apply upon the surface where it may be dissolved by the rains and reach the feeding roots in proper condition for appropriation. Then do not allow any vegetation, whether weeds, grass, grain or vegetables to grow above or near the roots to rob them of plant food, but keep the soil frequently stirred throughout the growing season to conserve the moisture. In orchard planting it may be permissible to grow hoe crops—corn, potatoes or beans, provided they are not allowed to approach the fruit to prevent free culture or to draw upon its supply of plant food. More and better fruit is the crying need of the tillers of the soil.—P. C. Reynolds.

How Would You Like to be a Tree?



"How do you like being an eagle?" she said.

"I'd rather be a tree rooted to the ground in the midst of a dense forest than all the eagles in the world," said I.

"Very well," said she. "It shall be so. Good night."

"In the morning I was a tree—and if there is anything worse than being a dog or an eagle it's being a tree," said the Poker. "I could hear processions going by with fine bands of music in the distance, but I couldn't stir a step to see them. Boys would come along and climb up into my branches and shake me nearly to pieces. Cows came and chewed up my leaves, and one day the wood-cutters came and were just about to cut me down when the Fairy appeared again and sent them away."

"They will be back again to-morrow," she said. "Do you wish to remain a tree?"

"No, no, no," I cried. "I'll be content to be anything you choose if you will save me from them."

"There," she said. "That's the point. If you will keep that promise you will finally be happy. If you will only look on the bright side of things, remembering the pleasant and forgetting the unpleasant, you will be happy. If you will be satisfied with what you are and have and not go about swelling up with envy whenever you see anyone or anything that has or can do things that you have not or cannot do, you will be happy in spite of yourself. Will you promise me this?"

"Indeed I will," I said.

"Even if I change you into so poor thing as a Poker?"

"Yes," said I.

"Very well," said she. "It shall be so. Good night."—Roch. Dem. & Chronicle.

Bishop Scannell of the Omaha diocese deplores the tendency of the times which places women in business instead of keeping her in the household. He said in an address to young women the other day that the stringency in the domestic labor market was a direct result of the education of to-day, which is training girls to despise menial tasks. The natural result of such education would be a decline, physically and intellectually, in the race. Men, he said, whose place in business was being usurped by women, would have to become domestics to preserve the social equilibrium.

It is not the work, but the worry. That makes the world grow old. That numbers the years of its children Ere half their story is told; That weakens their faith in heaven And the wisdom of God's great plan. Ah! it's not the work, but the worry, That breaks the heart of a man.

—Selected.

How to Drain Land Profitably.

On every farm there is probably some land that could be made more productive by underdrainage. Properly drained land can always be worked profitably. The best and most economical way to drain is explained in the book, "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," which is sent free by JOHN H. JACKSON, 103 3rd Ave., Albany, N. Y.

THE AUTO-SPRAY
The BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST EFFECTIVE device for spraying Gardens, Orchards, Lawns, Stables, Chicken Houses, etc. No continuous pumping. Compressed air drives the spray automatically. Can be operated by a boy, will save cost in a few days. Never breaks down or gets out of order. Nozzles, stop cocks and all fittings which come in contact with insecticide solutions are solid brass. The AUTO-SPRAY cannot rust, corrode or leak. The Auto-Spray Torch is one of our prominent attachments. It is the only torch which really kills worms, etc. It burns kerosene vaporized with oxygen and a single blast will destroy a nest of caterpillars. Ask Your Dealer for the Auto-Spray, or write us for free instructions, "How and When to Spray," which will be gladly sent to any address. Write us if you want agency. E. C. BROWN & CO., Dept. J. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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It's Just As Easy As it Looks.
You Might Just As Well Grow Good Fruit
If you are going to grow fruit at all. There will be no trouble about it if you spray your trees, etc. with the **HARDIE SPRAY PUMPS**. They will reach the highest tree and the lowest vine and cover everything with a spray as fine as fog. We make them mounted and unmounted, Barrel, Knapsack and Bucket Sprayers. Each is the best of its kind in every respect. Each pump is of sufficient strength, size and capacity to supply several nozzles or clusters of nozzles. That means fast work. Our illustrated catalogue tells the whole story of when, where and how to spray. Gives best formulas for mixing spraying material for each disease and fruit. We mail it free. Ask for a copy. The Hardie Spray Pump Mfg. Co., 55 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

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SENT ON TRIAL
To be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. I deliver free on board at New York, Chicago, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, etc. **SIZES 3 TO 13 1/2 FEET**
The best pulverizer—cheapest Riding Harrow on earth. We also make walking Acmes. The Acme crushes, cuts, pulverizes, turns and levels all soils for all purposes. Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—indestructible. Catalog and Booklet, "An Ideal Harrow," by Henry Stewart, mailed free. **DUANE H. NASH, SOLE MFR., MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, and CHICAGO.** PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

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If you are afflicted with piles, either itching or ulcerated, you may have speedy relief. Peterson's Wonderful Pile Cure never fails to effect a prompt and permanent cure. All soreness and ulceration disappear at once. You experience no difficulty in self treatment and it needs but of short duration. Regular price \$1. Our special price 50 cents prepaid. Our is the only Wholesale Drug House selling direct to consumers at wholesale jobbing prices. Quotations cheerfully given. Agents wanted. Write to-day for our free illustrated book, "Guide to Health." **HELLER CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. 30, CHICAGO, ILL.**

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We offer Vick's Family Magazine, Rochester, N. Y.; Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., in combination with Green's Fruit Grower, all to be sent monthly, one year postpaid, for fifty cents. Regular price of these journals combined is \$1.50. Or New York Weekly Tribune Farmer and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50 cents, up to January 25th, after that 75 cents.

We offer Vick's Family Magazine, Rochester, N. Y., American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y., in combination with Green's Fruit Grower, all monthly publications, all to be sent one year postpaid, for fifty cents. The regular price of these publications is \$1.25.

GENERAL CLUBBING LIST.

Subscribers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who may desire some other periodical in connection with it are offered the following to select from. The figures in the first column show the regular price of FRUIT GROWER and the publication named. Those in the second column show the price at which the publication named and the FRUIT GROWER will both be sent for one year. At these figures you can get many of the publications named at a third less

than the regular subscription price. When more than one publication besides the FRUIT GROWER is wanted, send list of papers wanted and we will furnish the price for the same. We cannot send sample copies of any paper except our own. Requests for others must be sent direct to the office of the paper wanted.

New York Ledger, monthly.....	\$1 50	\$1 10
Rural New Yorker, New York City	1 50	1 30
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Cosmopolitan, New York City.....	1 50	1 25
Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. City.....	1 50	1 25
Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. City.....	3 50	3 15
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Woman's Home Companion.....	1 50	90
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Frank Leslie's Monthly.....	1 50	1 00
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Christian Herald.....	2 00	1 50
Farm Journal.....	1 00	50
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Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken. **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.**



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Greatest foliage and flowering plant yet introduced. Leaves 8 to 10 inches long by 4 to 6 inches broad, perfectly imbricate, and make a plant which for tropical luxuriance has no equal. Added to this wonderful foliage effect are the mammoth lily-like blossoms, 12 to 15 inches long, snow-white, with a rich and exquisite fragrance. Plants bloom perpetually all summer in the garden, or all the year round in pots. Not only is it the greatest garden or lawn plant, but as a pot plant for large windows, verandas, halls, or conservatories, it rivals the choicest palms in foliage, to say nothing of its magnificent flowers. Thrives in any soil or situation, and grows and blooms all the year, and will astonish every one with its magnificence—so novel, effective, free growing and fragrant.

Fine plants, which will soon bloom and reach full perfection, 25c. each; 3 for 60c.; 6 for \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, guaranteed to arrive in good condition.

OUR GREAT CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare New Fruit, profusely illustrated, Large Colored Plates, 150 pages, \$2.00 to any who expect to order. Many great novelties.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.



5 NEW AND RARE CALLAS, 50c.

We are the only house offering these beautiful Callas this year, and we offer them at a price never before attempted by any seedman.

RED CALLA.—Can you imagine anything more beautiful than a bright red calla, with foliage variegated most artistically? 50c. each.

GREEN CALLA.—As a foliage plant this calla exceeds the Fancy Leaved Caladiums, the leaves being marked and veined in a fashion never before seen. The flowers measure from 8 to 12 inches and are a beautiful green color. 50c. each.

YELLOW CALLA.—One of the rarest colors in callas. The beautiful yellow flower, with jet black center, is indeed charming. 50c. each.

CALLA FRAGRANCE. Flowers are very large, pure white and delightfully fragrant. 50c. each.

SPOTTED CALLA.—This is the ever blooming calla with spotted leaves; easy to grow and always in bloom. Enormous size bulbs 50c. each.

SPECIAL OFFER.—For 50c. we will send the set of 5 Callas, by mail, postpaid, together with our Colored plate Catalog. All Blooming Bulbs.

J. Roscoe Fuller & Co., Floral Park, N. Y.



43 Flowers Only 30 cents

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20 PKTS. SEEDS

1 Pkt. Rambler Roses, 3 cool mtd. 1 Pkt. Diamond Flower. Fanlies, 10 colored. California Sweet Peas. Washington Weeping Palm. Double Chinese Pink. Mary Semple Astors, 4 colors. Carnation Marguerite. Alyssum, Little Gem, mixed. Hellebore mixed. Bouquet Chrysanthemum. Poppy—New variety. Forget-me-not Victoria. Umbrella Plant. California Golden Bell. Giant Verbena, mtd. Lovely Butterfly Flower. Gloriosa Morning Glory. Phlox Drummondii. Petunia Hybrid mixed.

23 BULBS

1 New Spotted Calla, 1 Beautiful Begonia, 1 Double Pearl Tulip, 2 Hardy and 2 Hybrid Gladioli, 5 Fine Mixed Oxalis, 2 Rainbow Lilies, 3 Scarlet Frezias, 2 Climbing Sweet Mignonette Vines, 3 Splendid New Canas Lilies—1 crimson, 1 golden.

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If you sell two collections and send us 60 cts., with name and address of each purchaser, we will send you a Free—another complete collection as your commission; also our \$100 Cash Prize Offer.

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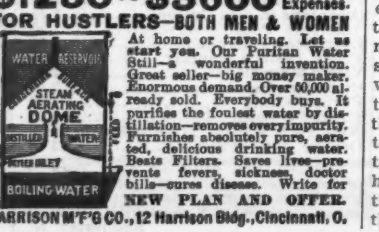
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Men do not marry at as early an age as they did in past years. Statistics have shown that 66 per cent. of the young men are unmarried, while 34 per cent. are married, and that the average age at which these young men marry is 25 years. The age of 25 years is certainly young enough for a man to marry. I was 31 years old when I married.

It may be natural for a young man to assume that all young ladies are angelic, but I can assure you that all are not angels. There are various kinds of young girls. As a class I have a high opinion of them, and think they will average better than the young men; but they inherit family traits, good and bad, the same as young men, and therefore, have many eccentricities and peculiarities that it is difficult and often impossible to eradicate. Some are by nature ladylike, trustful, affectionate, helpful, economical. Some are by nature vicious, extravagant, frivolous, vain, and selfish. Some excellent girls in many ways have disagreeable habits and manners. They are too forward, presuming and inconsiderate. There are many excellent girls who can never make good wives for men in moderate circumstances, owing to their extravagant habits. It is my opinion that people inherit extravagant habits or economic habits, for I find that where the father and mother are economical, there is a tendency towards economy in their children. I know of no greater drawback for a young man than having an extravagant wife. I believe that a good wife should be considered a partner with her husband in business affairs, and should in some way be entitled to a share of the proceeds of the business. But an extravagant wife will ruin the prospects of almost any young business man. We have an illustration of such an instance in this city. An active and worthy young man, pursuing diligently his business, married an extravagant woman, bent upon living beyond her husband's means. She purchased articles right and left, without discrimination or judgment, and incurred liabilities for carriages, flowers and furbelows, until her husband was obliged to rebel. Then it was claimed she forged notes in order to raise more money to meet her extravagance, which led to a separation. When a separation like this occurs, the lives of husband and wife are in most cases ruined.

Most young women are adaptable to varied circumstances, but there are many who cannot adapt themselves to their surroundings. If they have been in the habit of having things in a certain way at home, they cannot submit to any change in their husband's home. If they have been brought up as Presbyterians, Methodists or Baptists, they cannot change to their husband's church. If they have become accustomed to a certain class of society, they cannot be satisfied with any other society, all of which is most unfortunate for the man who marries such a girl.

Then there is the dancing girl, who is carried away with dancing, and cares but little for other pastimes. What is the practical husband going to do with such a wife as this? This suggests the card playing girl, who desires no other pastime than going from house to house and remaining until the small hours of the morning, playing cards. Surely the busy husband, hard at work in his office all day, cannot stand such wear and tear, and probably would consider such time spent foolishly. Then there is the girl flirt. John G. Saxe once said that the "flirt was like a rose, from which each lover plucked a leaf, leaving but the thorn for the husband." I would not like to have my son marry a flirt. I should fear that she was a heartless woman. You would not expect that any tender hearted person would go about thrusting a spear into people, and thus tormenting them, causing them pain, but this is precisely what a flirt does with her acquaintances. She stabs them in the most sensitive and most vital part, the heart.

WOMEN FOR SALE.

Have you ever seen a mercenary woman? We have all seen mercenary men, who sacrifice honor and principle for worldly possessions and gain, but have you seen women who would thus sacrifice? There are such young women. They will sacrifice affection, and marry for money or social position. What an unwomanly achievement! How could such a woman as this make a happy home for her husband? Must she not be utterly selfish and lacking in womanly traits?

There are jealous women. Who can live happily with a jealous person, one who is ever imagining something wrong with her domestic affairs, one demanding explanations for every action of the husband, and growing almost delirious over the slightest indiscretion? I believe married people have a right to be jealous, and that married women and men should be mindful of each other's conduct, and watchful regarding their companions, but constant nagging and foolish jealousy is unbearable. I thought I had about exhausted the list, but now I think of the slovenly woman, who never looks tidy, or who on the other hand may be sumptuously dressed, but whose house is continually in an uproar of disorder. This suggests to my mind the girl who knows nothing about cooking. It is not supposed that every wife has to do all the cooking for the family, but it is necessary that she should know how to cook, otherwise she cannot preside effectively over the affairs of her household. She must not only be able to direct and instruct her servants in regard to cooking, but must be able to take the servants' place in case of emergency.

I trust, my dear son, that in relating the faults of women, in above category, I have not discouraged you from looking forward to a happy married life. As I have intimated, the majority of American women are well disposed and capable of making happy homes, providing the husband acts well his part. I have deemed it necessary to call your attention to the exceptions and there are many exceptions. In looking about you for a wife, I trust you will be on your guard. But no matter how careful you may be there is always possibility that in selecting a wife you may select one unqualified in many ways for that position. Marriage has been spoken of as a lottery, and appropriately so.

There are further thoughts that I wish to communicate, and the first is that your wife should be healthy. Good health is more to be prized than wealth or social position. A man with a sickly wife is heavily incumbered. My second thought is that you should consider well the family into which you marry. While I have no sympathy for the snobbery of Europe, I do believe that much depends upon the family from which we have sprung. If it can be said that your father and mother, or your grandfather and grandmother, or any of your family that have gone before, were upright and honorable people, or people skilled in some particular branch of art, or enterprise, you may justly be proud, for it is probable that you may have inherited some of these qualities. On the other hand, if members of your family have committed frauds, or have proved themselves unfaithful or unworthy, vicious or wanton, this is something for which you may justly blush, for it is possible that you may have inherited some of these bad qualities. Further than all this, if your wife's relatives are intelligent, well bred and cultivated, the greater will be the benefit accruing to you, if your associations are with such desirable people.

I have not yet mentioned the irreligious girl. I could not advise a church man to marry a girl, who had no well defined religious belief, neither could I advise a church woman to marry a man who scoffs at religion. I say this knowing that there are good people who are lacking in religious faith. My objection is, that there would be a lack of harmony and sympathy between the two, and that the children of the family would surely be influenced by each parent.

Further than this, it is my opinion that well established faith is an anchor that steadies an individual through the tempestuous voyage of life. I have noted that those who have no well established religious views are apt to be taken up with some side issue, such as spiritualism, hypnotism, or some other ism, which would be exceedingly distasteful to a life partner who had no respect for those things. The faith of most women is stronger and more permanent than that of men, and there are fewer unbelievers among women than among men.

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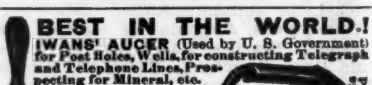
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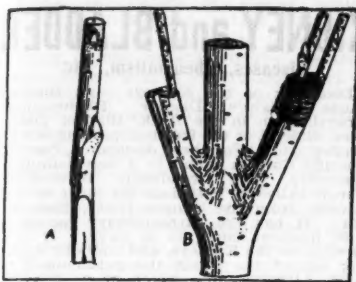
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EDITORIAL CONTINUED.



THE SCION AND STOCK.

Every fruit grower should know how to bud and graft. Last summer I met a friend on the cars who told me about a marvelous variety of plum which was growing upon his place. He said this plum was not only remarkably beautiful, large and attractive in every way, but its quality was far superior to ordinary varieties, and the tree was remarkably productive. He said he could not find any one who could tell him the name of the variety. He sent me buds in August and I inserted them in the top of a young plum tree growing in my garden. I speak of this to indicate the advantage of knowing how to bud and graft. If you are successful in this respect you can fill your orchard with rare fruit that otherwise you might not be able to secure, and may discover some variety of remarkable value. I have on my fruit farm long rows containing hundreds of varieties of various kinds of fruits, samples for testing, the trees being planted closely in the row. If some of these trees prove to be of little value they can be dug out. These experiments are not expensive and are interesting and profitable. Cut is from American Agriculturist, re-engraved for Green's Fruit Grower.

Few people realize how hungry men and boys sometimes are for fruit. I have seen the time when I would give a dollar for a good pocketful of apples, or a small basket of grapes, when I was situated so they could not be easily secured. We are told of a boy who was driving sheep a long distance, who became very hungry, and on passing cherry trees planted by the road side broke off small branches hurriedly and ate them ravenously. Passing that way later, he asked the farmer if he might pick some of his cherries. The farmer recognized him as the boy who had broken off his branches and so informed him, saying, "Don't steal any more or break off branches, but climb the tree and eat all you desire." The boy decided then if he ever became able he would plant fruit trees upon the road line, so that hungry people could satisfy their hunger. Later in life he became wealthy, and the road that borders or passes through his farms is lined with rows of apple and cherry trees. These rows of fruit trees upon the road side measure in all eight miles. His experience is, that travelers on the road, while they make free with the fruit, as they are at liberty to do, consume but a fractional part. The balance of the fruit is gathered and sold at profitable prices in the market.

An interesting season for me on the farm in old times was during the spring freshets or floods that always occurred in March, when the snow disappeared along the water shed connecting with the Honeoye creek, which passed through our homestead farm. At this season the water would overflow the banks of the stream, flooding the low lands and forcing the muskrats out of their burrows and nests. I was a crack shot with my rifle, being able to drive a nail head or to cut off the head of a squirrel with ease, therefore during the spring season I spent my leisure hours wandering up and down the shores of Honeoye creek, killing muskrats, an occasional wild duck, or any other game that might give me the opportunity. The first money I remember having made was secured from the sale of muskrat skins, which I had stripped from the bodies of the animals I had shot. I often appeared in the Rochester market, when a boy, with a bundle of from 50 to 100 muskrat skins which I sold at from 18 to 25 cents each. Sometimes my revenue was increased by a mink or coon skin, but rarely ever with a fox. The mighty force of the raging current of the swollen stream at flood times impressed me strangely. The roar of the water, the crashing of the ice, or the breaking of the huge trees, had a peculiar fascination for me as I wandered along the banks of the stream. I cannot fully express my feelings at such times, nor the delight I took in hunting. I as-

sume that during such season I was living over again the lives of my ancestors who spent most of their time among similar scenes. At that early age I had no mercy on animal life. The fact that I was causing pain to fish I caught, or to the wild game I killed, did not forcibly impress me. During later years, however, I have less desire to destroy any form of animal life. Indeed, it gives me pain to cut off the head of a chicken, or to see any life destroyed. I have come to realize that life in any creature is a marvelous thing, something to stand in awe of, something that no one can explain, and something that no person can give back after once they have taken life. Now-a-days I carry my gun through the fields and woods, but when I see a beautiful squirrel skipping and jumping about, enjoying life as keenly as I do, I say to myself, Why should I destroy this life? Why should I render this beautiful, graceful creature a lifeless mass, scarcely superior to the clod of earth beneath my feet? It seems to me almost wantonness to commit such an act when I am not suffering for food. Thus you see the enthusiasm of my youth is giving way to wider consideration, tinged with philosophy and modified by Christianity.

Correspondents often ask what soil is best for strawberries. If I should take these good people to a field so covered with stones as to resemble a stone pile more than anything else, they would think I was perpetrating a practical joke. But Professor Bailey says that near Oswego, such stony land as this gives excellent results, but of course a large portion of stones have to be removed before the strawberries are planted. I once heard of a gardener who very carefully picked off all the smaller stones in his garden, but since the garden did not yield so largely thereafter, he replaced

the stones that he had carried off at considerable expense.

N. B. White, of the American Cultivator finds difficulty in grafting tops of old apple trees and recommends as a better method, sawing off the trunk of the tree close to the ground late in the fall or winter. Next spring the stump will throw up many sprouts, all of which are allowed to grow. One of these sprouts he buds or grafts to the desired variety. He claims he gets a bearing tree sooner this way than by top grafting and at much less expense.

Some time ago the Iowa State Horticultural society sent out circulars of inquiry as to the apples that can be surely grown in all parts of Iowa. About fifteen answers were received. From these the secretary of the society compiled a list of apples that can be counted on to grow in this state. This list is as follows: Oldenberg, Yellow Transparent, Longfield, Telfordsky, Red Astrachan, Plumb Cider, Walbridge, Wealthy, Wolf River and one crab—Whitney No. 20. Of these six are summer apples, three fall apples and only one—the Walbridge—a long-keeping winter apple. That illustrates the trouble that apple growers have to get long-keeping apples which are the ones.

The international term for diplomatic robbery is annexation. Man was made to mourn—and he seldom gets out of it by marrying.

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Good Roads.

The above illustrations are intended to give ideas regarding the making of good roads. This is a subject which is attracting attention in nearly every state in this country. In New York state we have a law which provides that each town may vote on the subject of building a certain number of miles of macadamized road each year. When the town has decided to build a certain piece of road way, the state furnishes a large portion of the money for building this road, and the town or county furnishes the other portion by direct tax on all the people of that town. By this method the state of New York will soon possess the finest roads in the country and these roads will be made after the manner set forth in the above illustration, which are re-engraved from Green's Fruit Grower from the United States bulletin of Agriculture No. 95.

If you desire further information on road making, address Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for bulletin No. 95 and they will mail it to you free of charge.

The first cut above shows a roadway in France with supplies of cut stone at the sides of the roadway for repairing the same at intervals as may be needed. I have seen the roads in France and must say that the amount of material placed along the side of the road, as shown in cut, is far in excess of necessity. The row of trees in this cut is intended to indicate about where they should be located to be entirely out of the way. The second cut illustrates a hauling of 9 tons of stone from one wagon up-hill over one of these improved road beds. The third illustration shows how the road bed is excavated in order to make room for the layer bed of large stone and for the upper layer of crushed stone.

The last and lower illustration shows a section of the Telford road with macadam surface. Notice that the foundation is made of large stone. In the road I saw built in front of my Rochester home, this foundation was composed of quarry stone placed edge wise as closely together as possible at the base of the road bed after excavation. Often these thin flat stones were placed in position some would stand higher than others, therefore men were set to work breaking off the tops of the stones so as to make the tops about level. Then a layer of crushed stone was placed over this and rolled, then another layer of crushed stone was put on, and rolling was continued until the stone was compacted and pressed into position as firmly as it was possible for the heavy rollers to do the work.

Every kitchen should have its bottle of lime water and linseed oil, to use in time of accidents from scalding and burning. If this remedy is not provided olive oil should be applied at once and flour should be sprinkled over it. This treatment keeps the air from the injured parts and is also healing.

Do our editor a favor by sending in at once to-day your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, together with a few others in your locality. Call attention to the value of this paper, its premiums of books, etc.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

Apple Blossoms.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Verna V. Fiele

Apple blossoms, pink and white,
Drifting through the perfumed air
Of a May day clear and bright,
What on earth is half so fair?

Apple blossoms pure and sweet,
Flakes of snow just tipped with rose,
Drifting sweetness at our feet,
With each breeze that blows.

Braving Winter's dying breath
In response to Springtime's call,
Trusting in the One who rules,
And who watches over all.

Planting the Strawberry.

By Matthew Crawford.

The strawberry plant, like any other perennial, has a certain amount of vitality stored up at the end of the growing season; and, if necessary, it can draw upon its supply when growth starts in the spring. In this respect it is like a bulb or a tuber, and will bear a great amount of neglect or abuse, and still grow. As the season advances this stock of vitality is diminished, and more care is required in transplanting. I have taken up plants late in the fall and wrapped them in damp moss and left them lying on the ground where they were frozen and thawed several times during the winter. In the spring they were planted, and they fruited in June. I have even taken up plants while dormant and cut back their roots to half an inch, and they grew and fruited. If plants receive no injury while out of the ground and are transplanted with reasonable care, they are just as likely to grow as are potatoes or onions. A plant may fall from being dried while out of the ground, from being kept too long in wet moss in a temperature high enough to cause growth from being planted too deep, or from not having the soil pressed firmly against the roots.

While a strawberry plant holds on to its roots and leaves through the winter, they are not so essential in planting, in early spring, as many suppose. If all the leaves and nearly all the roots be removed it appears to make no difference. If the plant is to be dried while out of the ground, the fewer leaves there are to pump the moisture out of the crown the better. In planting in early spring it is an advantage to shorten the roots. They spread out better, and new roots are more likely to come out of the crown above the old ones. Here is our method which is the best we know of: The plants are taken up with spading forks, put into wet sacks and carried to the cellar, where all dead leaves and runners are removed. The roots are shortened to three inches and the plants are put into shallow boxes and covered with wet sacks. They are then carried to the field and perhaps two hundred taken out at a time and put right end up, in a pall containing a few inches of water. Two men, or a man and boy, work together, one carrying the pall and the other a bright, sharp spade. The ground being marked out, the spade is set squarely across the mark and thrust down at an angle of forty-five degrees

and then pushed forward until there is sufficient room at the back of it for the boy to place the plant in position, where it is held until the spade is withdrawn and the earth falls back on the roots. Each plant is taken out of the water as it is planted, and the soil adheres to the wet roots. As the man with the spade steps forward to make another hole, he sets his foot over the roots of the last plant, pressing the earth firmly against them. A man and boy can plant five thousand in a day.

Strawberries for Farmers.

No fruit grown is such a universal favorite as the strawberry. Everybody is fond of them, and I have often wondered why so few farmers attempt to grow them at all, says Ohio Farmer. They seem to think there is some mysterious art about it that prevents any but the initiated from succeeding, while the fact is that they can be grown as successfully as any of the small fruits and garden vegetables and quite as easily if the necessary work is done at the proper time. In my neighborhood not one farmer in ten attempts to grow them at all and of those who try not one-half succeed. Many farmers excuse themselves by saying they have no place to plant them. Then I would make a place. Land is not so valuable that one can't afford to devote an eighth or sixteenth of an acre to the growth of this luscious fruit.

A mistake that many make who try to grow strawberries is in planting too small a patch. It is little more work to tend a patch one rod by ten than one by five. Above all don't plant a little square patch in one corner of the garden where all the work of tending has to be done with the hoe, for nine times out of ten the work will not be well done and the result will be a failure.

A few years ago one of my neighbors bought two hundred plants of some fancy variety, of an agent, and set them in one corner of his garden in a bed like an onion bed about 12x12 feet; he only let them stand one year and got no berries of any account at all. He said, "It don't pay to raise strawberries any how."

A nice shaped patch and large enough for a family of eight or ten is one rod by ten. Fit the ground as early in spring as it will do to work, and fit it thoroughly, then lay it off in perfectly straight rows four feet apart; that will make four rows.

The people who lived long ago watched the sun, moon and stars rising and setting daily and were quite sure that this earth was the center around which they revolved, or at least, that it was the one stable thing in the universe. The evidence on which this belief was based seemed so strong and clear that people would not listen to any contradiction of it, and the men who first discovered that it was all a mistake risked their lives by venturing to tell others what they had found out.

"So teach us to number our days that we may incline our hearts unto wisdom."

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THE WINNER MAGAZINE,
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Correspondence

Virgil G. Eaton of Maine writes Green's Fruit Grower stating that much of the failure to succeed in beautifying country homes, by successfully planting trees and shrubs, is due to the greed of tree peddlers, who have no practical knowledge on the subject, and who made no effort to do anything beyond selling all the nursery stock possible, regardless of its fitness for its new home. Another source of trouble has been lack of knowledge on the part of the purchaser as to the kind of trees that would succeed best on their land. I notice with pleasure the new houses springing up where workmen are making new homes. When these men come to plant their yard and garden they do not know what to plant, must rely upon the agent, and his advice is not always good. The varieties planted may not be hardy enough, or may not be valuable anywhere. I urge rich men to endow a school that will send forth teachers in landscape gardening. This is certainly a praise-worthy object. The horticultural papers are doing much on the subject of planting and growing trees and ornamental shrubs, etc.

Moses Planter, of Boston, tells our readers how to plant sweet peas as follows: I planted my sweet peas as I supposed where they were to remain but changed my plan. I finally transplanted them about the middle of May. I placed a fork well under the plants, throwing them out without disturbing or breaking the roots, when the plants were about one inch high and the roots about eight inches in length. I shook the roots clear of dirt. With a round stick one inch in diameter I made holes in a new bed, deeper than the length of the root, into which hole I placed the root, holding it in place until I had filled the hole, then I pressed the soil firmly around. I then punched holes between the plants and gave the bed a good watering. The extra holes carried the water down to the roots, then I kept the soil on the surface loose and well cultivated and my plants were continually alive.

Edward E. Sanders, of Indiana, gives Green's Fruit Grower his experience in parsnip culture as follows: I have found parsnips of great value especially for milch cows. I grow an ample supply each year with marked success. My plan is to plow the land in the fall if possible, if not early in the spring. I prepare the land with great care, feeling sure that the labor expended in fitting the soil is well invested, since it saves much work later. After the land is fitted I mark the ground in long straight double rows. That is, two rows close together, simply admitting the hoe between the rows, allowing a space of thirty-two inches between each double row through which the cultivator can pass. Much labor is saved by admitting the horse and cultivator in this way. I mark out the ground with a hand wheel plow, and sow the seed thickly, sowing two or three times as much as might seem necessary, covering the seed very little with a hand rake. Then I pack the ground by running a light roller over it. I believe whatever is well planted is half raised. Those who have seed drills will of course not sow by hand. As soon as the tiny plants are one inch high I cut out the weeds with a hoe having the back corner cut off at an angle of 45 degree, the hoe being kept

A New Treatment for Deafness and Catarrh.

Bradford McGregor, of Cincinnati, O., a well known demonstrator of applied sciences, asserts as a fact that catarrh and deafness can be cured, this assertion following his personal experience. Having suffered for years with catarrh, which resulted in very poor health and almost total deafness, his condition became such that specialists refused longer to treat him, saying his case was hopeless. Thus thrown upon his own resources, after using all known applications, he finally devised a new method of treatment based upon a principle entirely different from anything he had ever used or heard of, and cured himself with it. His hearing is perfect now, health good and no catarrh. The success of this remarkable treatment in the many tests made upon those similarly afflicted has been phenomenal, and to further extend its usefulness and to prove that it will cure, a free trial and full explanation will be sent by Mr. McGregor to any who suffer and will address him at 433 Lincoln Inn Court, Cincinnati, O., and send twenty cents to pay the expense only for registering and mailing.

very sharp with a file, which I carry with me in the field. I often secure 800 bushels per acre of parsnips. I give this information as a slight tribute for the many helpful suggestions I have received from Green Fruit Grower in past years.

Hiram Poole of Massachusetts writes us that he is surprised that with all the learning and hard work of our experiment station workers no remedy has been discovered for black knot on plum and cherry tree. He has cut off the diseased branches and burned them and still his trees are infested. "I have nearly made new trees out of some of my Lombard plums by cutting off old branches. New shoots have been thrown out and are making vigorous growth." Green's Fruit Grower has many times mentioned the fact, that tops could be cut off old trees and new ones formed, particularly with the peach, pear and apple. Cherry and plums are not so apt to be long lived after thus being headed back. "I am taxed for 29 rods of land on which I have 6 plums, 5 pears, 2 quinces and 1 peach. I prize most of all my strawberry patch, enclosed in an open cellar 25 by 50 feet. It was the talk of all who passed my way last year, and when in blossom was a sight worth seeing. The varieties were Corsican with three other kinds. I have the Loudon raspberry. I picked 50 boxes of strawberries, which I am very fond of for my table. I am over 70 years old, but have never enjoyed myself more than when working in and among my fruits. They do much to brighten my declining years.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower—In his reply to Benton Gebhart of Michigan, Prof. H. E. Van Deman makes the statement that the Bing cherry is a new variety which originated with a Chinaman in Oregon by that name. That is a mistake which I wish to correct. The Bing is a seedling of the Black Republican and was originated by the noted Pacific coast pioneer nurseryman, Seth Lewelling of Oregon, who named the seedling after a favorite Chinese employee of his by the name of "Bing." Another seedling cherry, of even better quality than the Bing was originated by Mr. Lewelling at the same time and by him named "Yan" after another Chinaman. The undersigned introduced the Bing cherry in the Palouse country in the spring of 1888, 14 years old, but it is only during the last two or three years that it has been largely planted, thus showing how long it takes for even the most valuable variety of fruit to become established. As to the "Yan," with the exception of the first trees of it sent out by Mr. Lewelling, I think very few if any have been distributed by other nurseries. I myself have only supplied it to a few experiment stations on this coast, including one in British Columbia. I am planting the "Yan" cherry in my own orchard in preference to the Bing. George Ruedy, Washington.

In reply to G. D. Rolls: Pewaukee is a winter apple but not a very late keeper. North Star apple and Brother Jonathan strawberry I know nothing of. I have never washed the trunks of trees with common lye, and advise you if you use this wash to dilute the lye with at least half water. Yes, crude petroleum is used now as a wash or spray for the trunk and branches of trees as a remedy for San Jose scale. It should be applied early in the spring, before buds begin to open, as it will injure the foliage if applied later. Simply aim to cover lightly every portion of the tree, but do not apply it in excess.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The current number of your valuable paper to hand. I found it very entertaining and instructive. Its contents are elevating in character and tone. It would be well for the country if all papers maintained as high a standard of morality as that of Green's Fruit Grower. It should be welcomed to every garden, orchard, and farm home. I am a reader of many papers such as The Pacific Rural Press, The Fruit World, Orange Judd Farmer, Practical Farmer and other garden and farm papers, but you can count on me as a constant reader of yours and I trust many of my old friends will join me. I am yours very truly, John Hooper, Eldridge, Cal. Landscape Gardener.

Frank F. George, of Idaho, writes Green's Fruit Grower as follows: I am living alone on the homestead, doing my own cooking, butter making, mending, and will continue to do this until some homeless but good housekeeping lady points out to me the error of my ways. I have found a new way of keeping pumpkin and squash for mak-

ing pies; I peel and steam, then dry in slices. My cucumber pickles I take out of the brine and soak in three waters, then I boil them until tender, drain and let cool when they will shrivel; I then put them in a jar, pour on good vinegar and they plump up nicely, are easily masticated and are luscious. I dry my sweet corn by boiling until done, then shave just the chaff off the kernel, turn my knife over and scrape the kernel but leaving the chaff on the cob; then dry quickly making an excellent product. I make an ointment by taking the cream from two pans of sweet milk and putting it in a spider heating it slowly until a brown scum appears; strain this and medicate with carbolic acid or camphor. (The editor suggests vaseline which will be just as good as the cream if medicated with a little carbolic acid; very little of the acid is necessary.)

In reply to Mr. George W. Leonard, of Illinois, and his interesting letter, we take pleasure in sending our new book, "Secrets of Fruit Growing," also Green's six books, since you need the information contained therein. Strawberries are exceedingly profitable in many localities; much depends upon the



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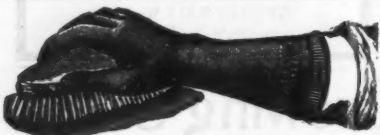
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CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

situation of the fruit farm as regards surrounding villages or cities. Remember that any kind of fruit does better on rolling land, on hill sides or even hill tops than in the valley. I do not think that Rathbun would be hardy enough as your winters are so cold, unless you cover the canes during the winter. Ten to 25 degrees below zero is very cold weather; peach trees would not stand this weather, and you should plant hardy apples and other fruits. Rathbun is much larger than Taylor, but Taylor is a good variety. We plant strawberries in rows 31-2 feet apart, plants 18 inches apart in the row and cultivate only one way. No, I would mix the Kleffer with the other pear trees in planting and I would not plant very many Kleffer, though I would plant some, also plant Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Bosc. Bosc is one of the finest pears ever grown and will pay you better than Kleffer, but Kleffer is a sure bearer. Yes, you can grow strawberries among your fruit trees if you are short of ground. I did this when I first began fruit growing. Have the different varieties of strawberries near each other in the same plot, since the blossoms will fertilize the blossoms of other kinds not self fertilizing. Yes, raspberries, blackberries can be grown among young peach trees, but I should prefer not to plant them there, since the peach trees come into bearing very soon and need the entire ground. Strawberries might be planted between the peaches, since they do not stand on the same ground so long. We had one row of red or black raspberries between our peach trees but when the peaches came into fruit these bushes were in the way and had to be dug out. Peaches must have thorough cultivation. Late varieties of peaches pay the best, but I would have some early and medium varieties. Columbian raspberry is a purple variety while the Kansas is black. I would plant a few red raspberries as well as black. Loudon is the hardest red raspberry. Plow the soil for strawberries as deep as possible without disturbing the sub soil.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Below I give the ordinary formula for the lime, salt, and sulphur wash as used in California. Unslaked lime 40 pounds, sulphur 20 pounds, salt 15 pounds; one fourth of the lime is first slaked and boiled with the sulphur in 20 gallons of water for two or three hours; the remainder of the lime is slaked and together with the salt is added to the hot mixture and the whole boiled for a half hour or an hour longer. Water is then added to make 60 gallons of wash.—H. C. Peck.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have a steep river bank that is continually washing, or sliding in the river. Is there any kind of grass, or trees, that I can sow, or plant on it to keep it from washing?—N. F. Martz, Ohio.

Reply: I would drive in stakes made of the basket willow along the banks near the water's edge and farther up the bank. Cutting of the willows will grow if made in the size of a lead pencil, and about one foot long, or larger branches, even two inches through, and three or four feet long will grow some times if the ground is moist. After these willows get a start, they will hold a bank and keep it from washing away or caving in. Sods of quack grass placed along the side of the bank will keep the bank from washing away, after the roots get a foothold in the soil.

My method of starting tobacco plants is as follows: I sow the seed between cloths on top of a pan two-thirds full of moist earth, covering the upper cloth one inch deep, keeping it moist and warm for about five days when germination will be evident by the seed showing white specks. Then I sow broadcast in the bed about April 10th to 15th. One ounce of seed will furnish enough plants to set one acre. I transplant from June 20th, to July 2d, in rows 36 inches apart, plants 14 to 15 inches apart in the row. I top or pick bud out when plants show bud, then allow it to ripen which will take from three to four weeks; meanwhile keeping the suckers off which will appear at the base of the leaves. When it is ripe the tobacco leaves will show a peculiar spotted color. These instructions are intended for Wilson Hybrid tobacco, the variety grown so largely in this section. But this distance will be found plenty close enough for cultivation and other necessary workings.—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, Hannibal, N. Y.

J. B. Y. Warner, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, writes us that his father never failed to secure fine crops

of apricots by training the branches of the young trees over the wall of a building, or other wall, in the same manner that we train grape vines. This is the common manner of training fruit trees in Europe, but little practiced in this country. Doubtless the warmth of the building protects the buds of the apricot from early spring frosts.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower has asked for items of human interest. I consider the most important one our attitude toward mankind respecting the hereafter. True we should be interested in the every day life of those around us, for by giving advice and timely suggestions we may sustain one another in the many phases of this life, but is there not a greater responsibility resting upon us as regards our responsibility towards our fellow men? How many there are going on the downward road with no one interested in their spiritual welfare. We cannot leave this work altogether for the preacher or the Sunday school teacher, while we hurry on in the mad rush for worldly gain, without pausing to consider whether our neighbor is in need of friendly admonition. How little we think of the influence we are exerting over the lives of others, either for good or evil. "Let your light shine." "Bear ye one another's burdens."—Nina J. Geary.

Mr. E. P. Fisher, of Kansas, writes Green's Fruit Grower in reply to an editorial asking for items of human interest that he holds that we should take sufficient cognizance of evil that prevails in order to put ourselves in opposition, not only for our own welfare but that of others. This is not pessimism, it is the part of prudence. The prudent man foreseeth evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and perish, says the wise man. There are three reasons for apathy on questions of reform: First self interest. Policy with many is far more potent than principle. Second, ignorance of the extent of evil. Third, a feeling that the evil is too strong to be combated. The world's progress has been made by men who have refused to drift with the tide and who by constant agitation of great moral questions have caused the over-throw of systems of evil. Take the saloon question. It is not a question of controlling. It is a question of life and death with the traffic. Saloon keepers say, "I will not be controlled, you must kill me or let me do as I please."

In the absence of Prof. Van Deman on his lecturing tour I will say that the seeds of certain varieties of melons should produce the same fruit, if that variety is left separate and at some distance away from other varieties, but if grown near other varieties they will be likely to produce a cross between two varieties. This is in reply to Mrs. Erwin who asks whether she can depend upon the seed of certain varieties of melons to produce similar melons the coming year.

Philip Phelps, of Tioga county, N. Y., asks Green's Fruit Grower if anything can be used as a substitute for glass as a covering for hot-beds. Yes, cotton cloth that has been covered with linseed oil,

put on hot with a brush may be used in place of glass. Later in the season when the sun gets hot this cloth is even better than glass, as glass makes the bed too hot. But early in the season in February and March glass would be preferable. I assume that some horse manure under the hot-bed would give heat enough to cause the seeds to grow.

Please tell me how to make the best currant wine. Should the currants be heated before pressing out the juice? Should sugar be added? How much currants will it require to make one-fourth barrel of wine? Should the currants be fully ripe, or overripe? Will some of our readers reply?—E. J. C., Ohio.

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SUCCESS WITH STRAWBERRIES.

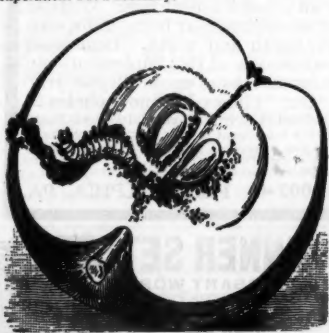
Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have 50 fine Corsican strawberry plants to set out this spring all being the increase of the six plants received as a premium from Green's Fruit Grower last spring. I have also a fine bed of Clyde, Bederwood and Warfield strawberries from which I expect a big crop this season. I have prepared the land for the strawberries by plowing under a heavy coat of barnyard manure, having to fork it into the furrow and tramp it down in order to cover it. After rolling and cultivating in the most thorough manner possible I have fertilized a strip 48 by 300 feet by scattering broadcast 600 pounds of unleached wood ashes. I also graded by line so that the center is higher than the outside so that the water may run off after heavier rains. You should have seen the plants grow upon this rich and carefully prepared ground. I cultivated many times with the horse and hoe many times by hand, getting out all weeds. They blossomed the first year planted, and some said I should have picked off the blossoms, but I allowed them to bear fruit and they yielded a good many fine berries. My plants stood one foot high and rows were perfectly matted. I manured between the rows with rotted manure, again also with ashes and as winter approached mulched slightly with straw. Before planting my grape vines I dug a trench and filled it with bones, old shoes, tin cans, etc., and made a mound eight inches high on which I planted my vines. I lay the vines down on the ground and cover them lightly every fall.—A Subscriber.

Remarks by the Editor—There are many people who have an idea that they cannot grow strawberries, grapes, asparagus or other similar items without the expenditure of enormous amount of labor in connection therewith, as very likely did the above subscriber. The fact is that any good garden soil that will produce a good crop of corn or wheat will produce a good fair crop of strawberries, raspberries, grapes or other fruits. Our Michigan friend applied far more fertility than was necessary. Doubtless he had plenty of time and desired to see how large a crop he could produce, which was all right. But let not other readers think they must expend a similar amount of work in order to succeed in growing an abundance of fine strawberries, grapes or other kinds of fruit.

In reply to Mrs. H. Eastman, I will say that spraying peach trees with white wash is more or less experimental. The spray is applied in the latter part of the winter to prevent peach buds from opening and thus becoming enfeebled. The difficulty lies in holding the white wash on the blossoms, since it is liable to be washed off by rain. Salt added to white wash makes the wash hold more firmly. Your plum trees growing so thriftily in the grass by garden fence, planted eight years ago, are not too close to bear good fruit. Possibly they need other varieties planted near them to fertilize the blossoms, but I think they will bear as the years go by. At this time, twist a copper or steel wire firmly around one strong branch of each tree. This will cause that branch to bear if the blossoms are self fertilizing, since the wire will cut into the bark. It is similar to girdling grape vines to make them fruitful. Red raspberries will not thrive well where suckers have grown and thickly covered the entire ground. The suckers should be cut off when they are small and green; as it is now I should make a new plantation and leave the old one until a new one came into bearing. If I were a woman and desired to set strawberry plants, pick fruit, climb trees, etc., as you do, I should wear bloomers, that is a modified garment more like men's trousers. In fact I would wear any—

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment but a necessity.



Our readers will do well to write to Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing twenty-one styles of Spraying Outfits, and full treatise on spraying the different fruit and vegetable crops, which contain much valuable information, and may be had for asking.

thing that was comfortable and convenient without much regard to appearance or conventionality. A short divided skirt and leggings, as you suggest, with blouse or sailor waist, would be all right. But I think a very short skirt, coming about to the knees, with leggings, would be all right. I greatly admire your taste for out door life. I wish thousands of our American women would follow your lead in this regard.

LETTER FROM CHOCTOW INDIAN.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have a white wife, and we have five children, one of whom is married, four are with us. I have a thousand acre farm, all excellent land, and am just beginning the business of fruit growing. We read your excellent paper with great interest and profit, and think we are making some advances in the knowledge of fruit growing. I have 20 acres planted to fruits and this is the third year since planting. My apples and peaches are growing rapidly, and my five acres of blackberries and dewberries made a great yield last year. Dallas blackberry seems to be my best variety for this locality; Austin dewberry surpasses the others here. I have a loamy sandy soil. I expect to plant eighty acres in fruit during the next two years. My location is one mile east of Durant, I. T., a city of 5,000 inhabitants. I hope to employ about 100 poor children during the berry picking season. We have several mining cities near us that afford good markets for our fruits. Our soil is equal to any I ever saw in fertility. It is well adapted for apple growing; Texas gives us good markets for fruits. We out-do all other in growing sweet potatoes and melons. Eleven large melons on one vine are not unusual; the smallest one weighing 40 pounds and the largest 80. They are the Reed melon, which originated in Texas. There are four times as many whites in our territory as Indians, but none can own land but the Indians. We expect to be able to deed our land soon.—A. Frank Ross.

Note—The above letter from our Indian friend is welcome. The letter is well written and well worded. I get hundreds of letters daily, but this letter is more plainly written and more clearly worded than the majority of letters I receive. I congratulate the writer on his favorable surroundings and circumstances.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

Robert Manning, for many years an interested worker in horticultural interests, and long secretary of Massachusetts Horticultural society, died February 17th, at the age of 75 years, at his home in Salem, Mass. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has known Mr. Manning for many years, and has known him to be actively engaged in promoting the cause of pomology. He was intimately associated with the late Marshall P. Wilder. He was exceedingly modest and retiring and by many was considered cold and formal, but those who knew him best will appreciate his many noble qualities of mind and heart.

D. D. Miller, of Ohio, tells of his experience in setting fence posts twenty-five years ago. From the same tree cut at the same time, sixty posts were cut for trial. Some were boiled in cold tar, some were laid over a fire until they were covered with charcoal slightly, and twenty of them were put in the ground without doctoring. Now, after a little over twenty-four years, the burned posts are all perfectly sound; the posts I boiled in the tar gave out fourteen years ago, and those I put in without doctoring, gave out eleven years ago. All posts should be seasoned and then burned or charred in the fire before being placed in position, if you want them to last for twenty-five years or more. It will repay any one to go to this extra trouble. I used white oak timber.

In reply to Sister M. Evangelist, I will say: The twigs you have sent us seem to be attacked with scurfy bark louse. When the young hatch out in early spring, wash the affected parts with soda and water, using one-half pound of soda to twelve quarts of water.

In reply to J. B. Lavalley, I will say that liquid manure made from hen manure, should be largely diluted before using. I have never used hen manure in this form, but have preferred to partially rot it, by composting in a barrel half manure and half solid, and then pulverizing it on the barn floor with the back of a hoe, then sowing it broadcast much as I would the commercial fertilizer. I see no objection to using it in the form of liquid manure, but it would require some experience to know just how to handle it in that form.

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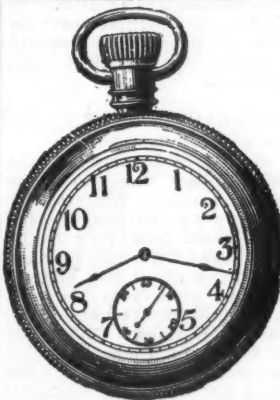
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CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

To G. C. Beckwith, Napaug, Conn.: No, it is never good policy to plow or cultivate deeply between rows of blackberries, raspberries or currants, grape vines, fruit trees, or plants of any kind, since by so doing you are sure to cut off and destroy many fine roots unconsciously which weakens the plants or trees and lessens their ability to produce fine fruit. I would prefer not to cultivate at all than to plow or cultivate too deep. The proper thing to do is to give shallow cultivation from early spring onward, thus keeping the ground loose and pliable all the time. Yes, a field where cabbage grew last year would be a good one for planting raspberries or any kind of fruit. The fact that cabbage rotted and rusted would not affect the fruit.—Editor.

William R. Pratt asks Green's Fruit Grower how to prepare a piece of ground for a lawn and what kind of grass seed to sow. The ground should be spaded or plowed as early in the spring as possible, or as soon as the ground is dry enough. Then grade the ground carefully with a hoe, shovel and steel rake and make the surface as fine as you would your garden, with harrow, cultivator and steel rake, then sow quite thickly with mixed grass seed. Kentucky blue grass, red top, and white clover are the principal ingredients of lawn grass. Seedsmen use a mixture of lawn grass which is desirable. Do not put any red clover in the mixture. Sow the grass seed very early in the morning when there is no wind, since the Kentucky blue grass will blow about very easily; it is impossible to sow it when the wind blows at all. Sow three or four times as much grass seed as you would for an ordinary meadow or farm land, and after sowing the seed rake the surface gently with a steel tooth rake, but do not attempt to bury the grass seed deeply. Grass seed should be sown early in the spring to get the benefit of early spring rains. If the soil is not rich, spread over the surface after sowing the seed a light dressing of well rotted or very fine manure. This light dressing of manure will be desirable in any event, since it has a tendency to promote the growth of the grass if not applied too thickly thus smothering the young plants.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower living in Missouri is about to erect an addition to his home, a sort of "den," or room of curiosities and would like to cover the veranda leading to it with a strong growing vine that would give shade and beauty to the place. While there are many ornamental and flowering vines which could be appropriately planted in such a place, it is my opinion that the attractiveness of the grape vine for covering verandas, porches, etc., has been overlooked. I know of no vine that will so completely shade a porch or side of a building as will a grape vine on account of its broad leaves. I greatly admire the beauty of a grape vine when growing along the side of a building of any kind. I plant them about my house, barn, henner, the fences and in fact about all the buildings. Not only are these vines remarkably attractive in such localities but the grapes on vines thus located ripen earlier when in such localities than they do in a vineyard, owing to the fact that the surface of buildings attracts the rays of the sun. This reader desires an immediate effect which can be secured through such rapid growing vines as Concord, Worden and Niagara, the most rapid growers of all. For immediate effect plant these vines closely together, with the idea of taking out some of the vines in the coming years if they crowd each other. I am glad to receive such inquiries or suggestions as this, as they are helpful to our readers.

H. B. Williams writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has had many years' experience in setting fence posts and stakes and that he is positive that they will last longer if the small end is placed in the ground. The pores of all kinds of wood are so arranged as to facilitate the absorption of moisture from the soil, if placed with large end down, as trees naturally grow, and rapid decay is the consequence.

I must differ with that correspondent who says there is no way to spray successfully against the curculio. I have succeeded in destroying the curculio on my plum trees by spraying. My formula for spray is as follows: 4 pounds of blue vitriol; 4 ounces of lime, well slaked; 5 ounces of Paris green. Add to these 50 gallons of water. I spray first when the plums are the size of a grain of wheat, then every ten days thereafter, until I have sprayed five



An Avenue of Poplars in Hamilton, Canada.

times. This is all I do except to keep my orchard well cultivated. During the past seven years I have never failed to raise a good crop of plums, and I credit all to this spraying with the solution given. Curculio is plentiful here. I have picked numbers of them in a few minutes from the trees.—E. O. Orton, Mich.

M. W. Hayward, of Natick, Mass., asks for information about buying a LeConte pear orchard in Liberty county, Florida, but he does not inform us what state he is from, therefore we cannot reply personally. Many people who write Green's Fruit Grower omit to give their address entirely or omit to give the state, then they wonder why their letters do not receive our attention. We answer all letters received promptly, providing the correct address is given. It is impossible for us to estimate the value of the LeConte pear orchard. We do not think much of LeConte pear, but we learn that they do better in the South. It, however, is not better in quality than Kieffer. I should hesitate about buying a pear orchard in the South at anything but a very low price and then I should want to investigate the matter carefully before investing.

ROME BEAUTY APPLE.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I see in the March number of the Green's Fruit Grower that the Rome Beauty apple originated in Western New York thirty years ago, as you reported it from the Western New York Horticultural Society, and I deny it, for Ohio claims the origin of it. It was brought from the Putnam nursery at Marietta, O., in 1817, to Lawrence county, Ohio, and was set out by Alanson Gillett just above Proctorville in Rome township and it was propagated when it was found to be a fine apple. The original tree was a seedling sprout growing below the graft and it was cut off with some root and cast to the lad above mentioned, by his father and told it was a democrat and he could have it. He took care of it and he lived to see it grown largely.

He died only a few years ago in Tennessee.

H. N. Gillett was the first to graft it largely and it is a good tree to grow in the nursery.—U. T. Cox, Ohio.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower living in Lawrence county, Pa., is a widower and wants a wife who is 30 to 36 years old, who is honest and suited for farm life, and who is willing to be helpful generally. This man says he is about 50 years old, weighs 145 pounds, is 5-1-2 feet high. He has dark brown hair and blue eyes. This subscriber has heard of the marriage of the widower lately spoken of in this paper and thinks Green's Fruit Grower may be able to help him in securing a wife. This is a delicate undertaking, but we do not doubt that this man is sincere in desiring a life companion. I see no serious objections to our receiving in response to his application, the address of any honest woman, and we will forward names to him with addresses if so requested. This is as far as we can go in the matter. We cannot vouch for the character or standing of either party, not knowing them personally, and must leave such matters as that to those most interested.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks to be informed how to can asparagus. Will some of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower please reply. I have eaten canned asparagus that seemed to be as good as that freshly picked from the garden, but I do not know the process of canning. I assume, however, that asparagus can be canned by about the same process as that by which strawberries and other fruits are canned. Let no one who is lacking an asparagus bed fail to plant 100 or 200 roots this spring, and be careful not to cover the crowns of the plants too deeply at first.

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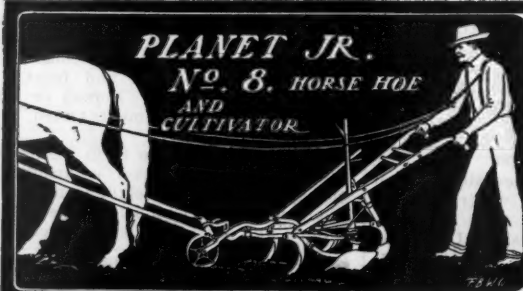
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Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

New patterns and only the latest fashions are offered each month. For 50c we will send you any three of the patterns described and illustrated below and Green's Fruit Grower one year.

To cut this waist in the medium size 3 3-4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 3-4 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1 1-2 yards 21 inches wide for vest revers and cuffs, and 1-2 yard for chemisette.



4081 Blouse Waist,
32 to 40 Bust.



3960 Fancy Waist,
32 to 40 Bust.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 2 3-4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 2 3-8 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 5-8 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 3-4 yard of over-all lace for yoke, 1 1-2 yards for yoke and deep cuffs, where long sleeves are desired.

To cut this blouse for a girl of 14 years of age 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 1 1-2 yards 44 inches wide, or 1 3-8 yards 50 inches wide will be required.



4079 Misses' Blouse
Eton, 12 to 16 yrs.



4076 Misses Five-Gored Skirt,
12 to 16 years.

To cut this skirt for a miss of 14 years of age 6 3-4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 6 yards 27 inches wide, 5 1-4 yards 32 inches wide, or 4 3-4 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

To cut this waist for a miss of 14 years of age, 3 3-8 yards of material 21 inches wide, 2 5-8 yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 32 inches wide, or 1 3-4 yards 44 inches wide will be required.



4060 Misses' Shirt Waist,
12 to 16 years.



4061 House Jacket
32 to 42 Bust.

To cut this jacket in the medium size, 3 3-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 1-2 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

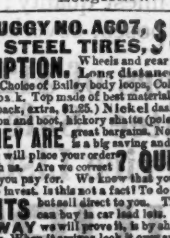
To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

"I hope, as no unwelcome guest, At your warm fireside, when the lamps are lighted, To have my place reserved among the rest, Nor stand as one unsought and uninvited!"
—Longfellow.



\$38.20 FOR BUGGY NO. 607, \$53.35



FOR BUGGY NO. 553, WITH BEST RUBBER TIRES

WE HAVE NO AGENTS The way we will prove it, is by shipping you either of above buggies or any buggy in our catalog without your sending any money with order. When it arrives, look it over and if you find it once we claim it and send it to you free of charge. If you have any reason to be dissatisfied, we will have the buggy returned at our expense. In this conclusive evidence that we can do all we claim!

SEND FOR OUR FREE VEHICLE CATALOG. It shows over 50 styles of buggies, also Road Wagons, Surveys, Phaetons, Spring Wagons and Vehicles of all kinds. All the latest styles for 1902; also harness. Write for the catalog free.

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For Our Young People.

The Young Folk Candy Club Recipe Book will be sent to any reader of Green's Fruit Grower if 25 cents in postage stamps or silver is sent with the request. Any one can make any sort of the best candy as good as a confectioner can make by using this book. It is clearly arranged and prepared to meet the wants of young folks, as it's measure consists of cups rather than pounds, making candy work a pleasure instead of an expense. The price of the book will be saved in the first lot of candy made. Send your order to Buffalo Candy Club, 83 Hodge Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

At \$1.00 per 1,000 we will sell Osier Willow cuttings that will grow as easily as weeds. These willows are useful about every farm for tying corn stalks or bundles of any kind. They also make beautiful trees for the home grounds, or can be planted along the borders of streams to prevent water from washing away the banks. We will ship the cuttings in long lengths to be cut up after you receive them. Price per 12 inch cuttings, \$1.00 per 1,000. Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

The meanest use for money is to make it cover a multitude of sins.

When two hearts cease to beat as one, it will not be long until the owners will want to beat each other.

Onaisy is th' head that wears a crown? They're other heads that's onaisy, too; but ye don't hear of thim.—Mr. Dooley.

The Empress Dowager has issued two edicts of great importance. The first removes all distinctions between Manchus and Chinese, authorizes the intermarriage of these peoples, forbids the foot-binding of Chinese children and orders all officials to see that these instructions are carried out.

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no matter where it is. Send description and cash price and get my wonderfully successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.**

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That combines Simplicity, Durability, Rapidity and Economy. **THE DUPLEX.** It makes over 100 Styles, 50 to 70 rods a day, of Horse-high, Rail-strong, Pig and Chicken-light Fence that combines Strength, Uniformity, Permanency, Reliability and Efficiency AT COST OF WIRE. Machine on Trial. Full information free. Wire of every description at Wholesale Prices. Write today. **KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Box 2, 32 N. Main St., Ind.**

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CURED while you work. You pay \$4.00 when cured. No cure, no pay. **ALEX. SPIRIS, Box 965, WESTPORT, MAINE.**

SALESMEN Wanted

to travel for old-established firm. Salary, \$50 a mo. & expenses. No previous experience needed. **W. B. HOUSE, 102 Race St., Phila., Pa.**

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Stops Itchy Scalp. Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

\$12.98 STEEL RANGE.

For \$12.98 without reservoir or shelf \$17.98 with reservoir, high shelf and closet, exactly as illustrated, we sell this big steel range that others advertise and sell at \$25.00 to \$35.00. We undersell everyone in stoves and ranges. Write for FREE Stove Catalogue. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

SECRETS OF THE NURSERY BUSINESS AND HINTS TO FRUIT GROWERS. is the title of a new publication, illustrated with hundreds of photographs of nurseries, orchards, and berry fields, printed on elegant paper. Sent by mail, post paid, for 10 cents. Address, Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

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the same old way when our new way is before you. 100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only \$22. Over 24,000 Hens. 1000s. 5000s agents wanted for 1902, either set. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today. Natural Hen Incubator Co., P. 75, Columbus, Neb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, 13 for \$1.00; 26 for \$1.50. Mrs. W. E. Short, Columbiaville, Lapeer Co., Mich.

ROSE COMB White and R. C. Brown Leghorns eggs, 75c per 15; White Klon-dike eggs, \$1.50 per 15; some fine cockerels for sale. **L. Pratt, Maryland, N. Y.**

BLOOD WILL TELL—Hallenbeck's exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks, line bred, Choice breeding cockerels, pullet or cockerel bred, also mated pens and exhibition birds a specialty. Bred from First Prize birds. My stock is sired by the great (N. Y. Champion) and (Ringlet) (Royal Blue) and (Bright's Big 4). First prize at Madison Square Garden show, Boston, Philadelphia and Pan-American. Eggs from these selected matings, \$1.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 50. Address **Lloyd Hallenbeck, Catskill Station, N. Y.** Legalized expert poultry judge, open for engagements for private scoring and for show season of 1902-3. Terms low.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS, \$1.75 setting; 30 breeds poultry, Indian Runner ducks, 90c setting. Pigeons. Reply stamp only. Illustrated catalogue 10c; directions, 25c. Pheasants, exchanges, discounts; 500 pigeons wanted. **Fred Sudow, Amityville, New York.**

FOR SALE—Pure bred B. P. Rocks exclusively. Cockerels \$1.50, Pullets \$1.00. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. **Chas. L. Hydorn, Morristown, N. Y.**

EXHIBITION Barred Plymouth Rocks. Excellent layers. Fine poultry. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. **Sherman Sanderson, Lunenburg, Worcester Co., Mass.**

INSERT YOUR NAME in our Poultry Directory and receive sample poultry papers, catalogues, etc., every day. Only ten cents silver. **Poultry Directory Co., Goshen, Ind.**

VIRGINIA farm for sale; 215 acres, necessary buildings, near city, convenient to steam and trolley roads; price, \$3.00 per acre. **E. T. Duval, Manchester, Va.**

BARRED Plymouth Rock exclusively, carefully selected eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per 13; \$2.50 per 30. Orders booked for early shipment. **Stokes Bros., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.**

IF YOU want winter egg producers get my Peerless strain R. C. Rhode Island Reds, bred from selected winter layers for 5 years. Stock is vigorous, has good color, ideal shape and red eye. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13, 26 for \$2.00. Address **L. R. Browne, Heart Lake, Pa.**

THE two Beauty Business Breeds, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns (Kulip strain) and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; two fine R. C. B. Leghorn Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Mrs. Clara S. Bissell, Montrose, Pa.**

NEW YORK FARM BARGAINS—58-acre farm in Oswego county, price \$1,000.00, \$600.00 down; 92-acre farm in Chemung county, price \$3,000.00; 100-acre farm in Herkimer county, \$3,500.00; if you want to sell or buy write me. **G. B. McMullin, Watertown, N. Y.**

SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns, 15 eggs \$1.50; single comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, 15 eggs \$1.00. **Norman Petrie, Lafargeville, N. Y.**

FOR SALE—Choice fruit and grain farm in Bond Co., Ill., 65 acres. Nice home with improvements; 500 choice apple trees and other fruits. Near county seat, church, school. Price \$3,500; for description and terms address **Dr. White, Greenville, Ill.**

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BARRED Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Stock for sale at all times. **R. Whitaker, Dryden, Mich.**

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ROSE COMB White and Brown Leghorns, White and Silver Wyandottes, 15 eggs, \$1.00; 30, \$2.00. **Routen Duck eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Mullberry Poultry Farm, Poneto, Ind.**

WHITE WYANDOTTE and Barred Plymouth Rock thoroughbred stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. **E. B. Ketcham, South Haven, Mich.**

ROSE COMB White and Brown, Single Comb White Leghorns, White Klon-dike, White Indian Game Bantams. Eggs, 75c per 15. Some fine Cockerels for sale. **Mrs. H. Valentine, Cambridge, N. Y.**

ROSE COMB Brown and White Leghorns, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, eggs from prize stock, \$1 per 15. **Frank Hardwidge, Poneto, Indiana.**

20 EGGS \$1. Full blood R. C. and S. C. Brown Leghorns and American Dominiques. Send express money order or registered letter. **Wilson Moorhead, Lutzville, Pa.**

THIRTEEN EGGS one dollar. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Pekin Ducks. Superior stock. **A. L. Cary, Lewis, Ohio.**

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns bred for business and beauty, pen head by Cock second at Boston; also fine White Wyandotte, Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusians, Colored Muscovy Ducks. Eggs, \$1.25—\$5.00. Duck, \$1—\$1.1. **Burton Osborne, Greene, N. Y.**

VALLEY VIEW Poultry Farm, Belleville, Pa. Bronze and Wild Turkeys. Leading varieties Poultry. Prices low. Cat. free.

PLANTS WANTED of red and black Raspberry, Blackberry and Strawberry, also peach trees. Please state what varieties you have and prices. **M. Brown, No. 30 Highland avenue, Rochester, N. Y.**

15 EGGS 75c. 30 \$1.25. White Wyandotte, R. C. W. Leghorn, Lt. Brahma and B. R. G. Bantam. White-Holland Turkey \$1.50 per doz. **Belgian Hares \$1.00 per pair and up. Julius Mills, Hume, Allegany Co., N. Y.**

Gain is not godliness, but godliness is gain.

Black Ben Davis "King of the Orchard" Entirely Different from Gano

Major Frank Holsinger writes us under date of Dec. 30, 1901: "I promised you yesterday to do you justice in the matter of **Black Ben** vs. **Gano**. As I told you, at first I thought them identical, but in a latter examination concluded differently. . . . I feel positive now, with what evidence I have, that they are different. . . ."—Frank Holsinger.

If others who have been spreading the report that Black Ben Davis and Gano are the same, were as careful to **investigate** and as **honest to admit** their mistake as Maj. Holsinger many planters would be saved the disappointment of planting Gano with the idea of getting the same or as good an apple as Black Ben Davis. Gano is a good apple, but **Black Ben Davis is SUPERIOR in size, color and keeping qualities.**

Champion: Next to Black Ben Davis, the **most valuable** of all market apples—good grower, **young bearer**, good color—much better keeper than Ben Davis, and a **great drouth resister**, having stood last summer better than any other sort. **Delicious, Senator, Apple of Commerce, Jonathan and Grimes Golden** complete the list of **MARKET and QUALITY KINGS**. Our stock of 1 and 2-year old apple trees is the largest in the U. S., and **quality is unsurpassed.**

PEAR, Standard: Leading sorts, including Fame, Alamo, Ozark, Kieffer, Lincoln (true Lincoln of Ill.), Garber, Bartlett, etc. **Dwarf:** Duchess, Anjou, Howell, Fame, Bartlett, and others—**extra fine trees.**

PLUM: A full stock of all the **BEST** varieties, including Burbank's Climax, Sultan, Shiro, America. Gold is still **increasing** in popularity—we have most excellent reports from all over the U. S.; should be in **every** orchard.

CHERRY: One of the **SUREST** crops that can be grown, and one that always brings good returns. First-class trees of such varieties as Dyehouse, E'y Richmond, Montmorency (true), Eng. Morello, Suda, etc., will be scarce for spring; orders should be placed at once.

GRAPE---An Immense Stock of Superb Quality

For many years it has been the policy of Stark Nurseries to supply its customers with the best of everything that can be grown. Recognizing the indisputable fact that the **best** vines in the country

are grown in the state of N. Y., we secured acreage at Portland, Chautauqua Co., in the heart of the famous Fredonia district and established our Grape Nursery. The result was highly satisfactory to us and will be more so to our customers who plant the vines; for finer, thriftier, healthier stock was never grown; and as vines can be grown in New York cheaper than elsewhere, owing to perfect stand and ease of cultivation, we are able to reduce prices materially.



in all markets. For the home vineyard we grow the sorts of finest quality; in fact, our list embraces the **best** for all purposes, covering the entire season from early to late.

We PAY FREIGHT on Orders of \$12 and Over, Box and Pack Free, Guarantee Safe Arrival, **GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.** Write for Stark Fruit Book, Price List, etc.—free upon request.

STARK BRO'S NURSERIES & ORCHARDS

Louisiana
Missouri.

ELBERTA PEACH

We still have a fair supply of this most valuable of all peaches. Our stock of Elberta alone was more than 2,000,000 trees and by turning down orders from other nurseries we maintained our supply for planters' trade. We must admit that we have no surplus, and those who wish to plant the coming spring must place their orders early or be disappointed. The stock is strictly first-class in every particular.

PEACH, of all varieties, very **scarce** thruout the U. S., and nurserymen who have sold their small stocks and are unable to procure more, are advising planters to wait until next year. But we have a stock in keeping with Elberta and are **still prepared to supply planters** with all the standard varieties, notwithstanding the enormous trade of last fall from the Southern States. No need of waiting until next year to plant peach orchards—a year's time lost is never regained.

APRICOT: Sunrise and Superb, the only two varieties worth planting east of the Rocky Mountains. Also American Seedlings, from which some good sorts should come; these are worthy of **trial.**

SMALL FRUITS: Leading sorts for home use and market—London Market Currant, Houghton Gooseberry and Cumberland Raspberry are sorts that should be **largely planted.** Lucretia Dewberry is the best **payer.**

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Bechtel's Dbl.-flowered Wild Crab Apple is unsurpassed for **hedges.** Of iron clad hardiness.

BUDDED LILACS: Superb Sorts, both Single and Double; colors are pure white, light and dark blue, light and dark purple, purplish red, rosy red, satiny rose, etc. The beautiful old fashioned lilac is far surpassed in beauty and size of truss by these improved sorts. Every flower garden, every door yard, should have them. **Perfectly hardy.**

ROOT GRAFTS of Apple of all leading sorts, and Kieffer and Garber Pear. Whole-root grafts in stock; piece root **made to order.** Special low prices quoted on large lots of Root Grafts, Seedlings and Stocks.

SEEDLINGS, STOCKS and CUTTINGS: Apple (5 grades or sizes), Imported Pear, Kieffer Pear, Mahaleb Cherry, Anjers Quince and Mariana Plum Cuttings.

We are ready to meet all competition in both quality of stock and **low prices.** Large orders for vines of nearly all varieties by us can be shipped from either Portland, N. Y., or

Louisiana, Mo.; small assorted orders will be filled from Louisiana, but with the fine N. Y. grown vines—we having discontinued growing grape elsewhere. Leading varieties are Moore's Early, Diamond, Niagara, Worden, Concord, Brighton, Delaware, etc., all sorts of **established val-**

ue in all markets. For the home vineyard we grow the sorts of finest quality; in fact, our list embraces the **best** for all purposes, covering the entire season from early to late.